Publishers

THE FREEMAN

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THE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Pensacola Politicians Want Office—Colored Men in Business—the Church and Social News.

Pensacola (Fla.) Special to The Freeman.

I attended divine service at the A. M. E. church last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Grimes, the pastor, occupied the pulpit all day and treated his hearers to well prepared and appropriate sermons. The conduct of a portion of the people who attend this church is unbearable. The pastor can not speak of the behavior of some of the iil-bred daughters or sons who are attendants without their parents will get up in an instant and command him to hush or attend to his own business, or some similar expression. He is constantly insulted otherwise. This class of ignoramuses is bringing this church down to disgrace and by their votes at the church courts men and women ar retained as members who are not fit to be members of the Democratic party of the South. Really, these agents of the devil are "back numbers," and the quicker they are jailed the better it will be for the church and all concerned. This reverend gentleman has led an exemplary life during his pastorate of two years, and deserves better treatment.

We had to have a new school supervisor, and it seems as if he were to be selected in a very suspicious style. However, the few who had any knowledge of the affair met and selected Mr. Jasper Shanks. An excellent selection. It would be a hard matter for "Old Nic" himself to hold some of the slippery fellows that we have here.

Our politicians and others interested in public affairs are still trying to figure out who will be appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Pensacola. It is rumored by some that Mr. Henry Horsler has the inside track. We hope for once that they are mistaken, for this gentleman is surrounded with a great many men much more deserving and possessing more claims upon the office than he can possibly put forth. Furthermore, we believe he is a straight Democrat. (You can judge about what they are composed of away down in this part of "God's forsaken" land, and his appointment would bring nothing good to the colored people who constitute the Republican party here. We want a Republican to have the place and one who will give the colored people something besides janitorships and boat pullers.

Messrs. May and Smith, the colored letter carriers, are located within the business districts, where they will come in contact with men only, with a few exceptions. It is "best" for them to have these beats so as to be as remote as possible from the class that continually say: "The idea of a nigger being a mail carrier! Look here, John, what is this country coming to? Thought you said in 1884 that I would never live to see another nigger holding office?" With courage bold these carriers go strutting bigger than the Hon. John Wanamaker himself. Up to date no rotten eggs have been administered.

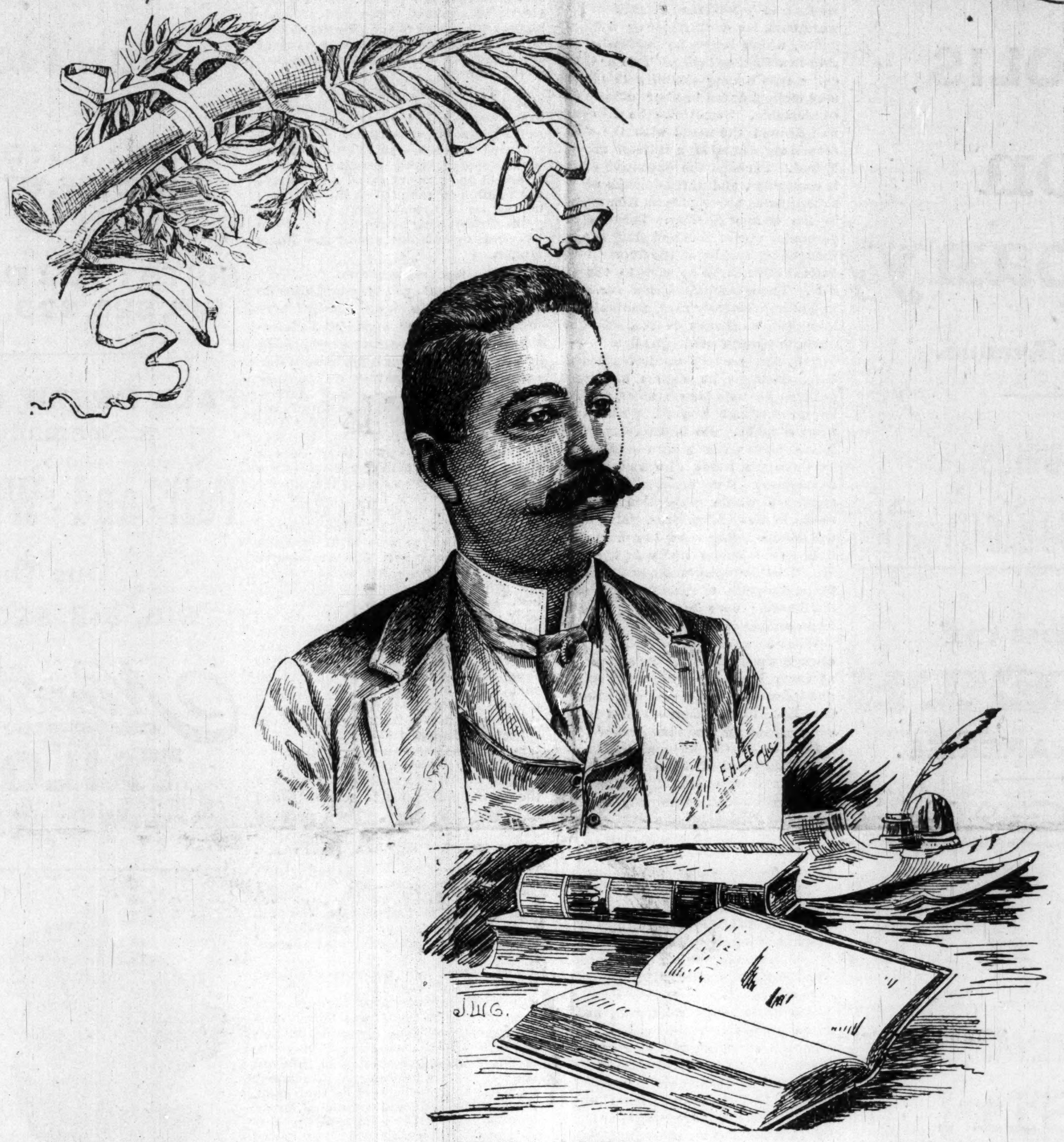
Mrs. Clara Sunday, who has been seriously ill for three or four weeks, has recovered.

Mr. Thomas McMillian has opened in the western part of the city a confectionery store where he solicits the patronage of the public.

M. M. Jones, after a short vacation and a pleasant trip abroad, returned to his clerical desk at the L. & N. R. R. freight depot last week.

Miss Beulah Tony, a young lady who has made wonderful progress in a short time, is now teaching in the public schools here.

S. D. Jackson keeps The Freeman for sale. Orders can be left at Prof. James Black's, on Tarragon street, or at W. M. Taylor's grocery, corner of Tarragona and Romana streets.



EDWARD G. MARSHALL.
New York's Favorite Tenor.

Messrs. W. A. May and R. S. Smith have their new suits of gray, and they remind us somewhat of the Southern soldiers during the late unpleasantness.

Moses Holly is nothing but smiles. A little stranger at home. The little missy is all right and papa don't fail to show his white teeth.

Thomas S. Grice, a prominent contracting stevedore, and an influential local politician, says: "The Freeman ought to be read by all colored Pensacolians."

Samuel Sunday has, in addition to his choice grocery establishment, a barber shop, where he will be pleased to have the patronage of the public

James E. Fox, the fashionable merchant tailor, has one of the neatest business establishments here. Its walls are nicely papered, the floor has a handsome carpet on it, and everything is fitted up in first-class style. Recently he made a splendid addition to his working force, owing to his large and increasing patronage.

A. H. Anderson has removed to Tarragona street, where he will be pleased to feed the hungry public.

A. D. Crowell, the only colored policeman here, is investing in real estate. He is also studying for the ministry.

Messrs. J. B. Lewis and Wm. P. A. Wyer are nsw engaged in the confectionery business at No. 124 West Intendencia street. They are prepared to fill all orders usually filled by first-class bakers. They fill orders with promptness and dispatch.

Prof. Ned. Wyer, the proprietor of Wyer's Cornet Band, is considered the best musician here. White and colored are instructed by him and they consider themselves highly favored in securing his services.

THE BALTIMORE LETTER.

Thanksgiving Day in the Monumental City—A Colored Daily Newspaper—Progress of the Navassa Trials—Monumental Literary—Personals.

Baltimore, Md , Spec'al to The Freeman.

The daywhich had been set apart by proclamation of the President and the Governor for public thanksgiving was strictly observed here. Places of business were closed and the laborers and business men sought relief by listening to some of the many eloquent Thanksgiving sermons which were preached. Nearly every church in the city held religious services at least once during the day, and they were well attended. In the evening, concerts and entertainments of various kinds were given at the several churches. At Madison street Presbyterian Church a Thanksgiving Offering was held. The annual oration was delivered by W, Ashler Hawkins, of the Maryland University Law School. Subject, "Our Country, Its Freedom and Its Future." Mr. Hawkin's address was an eloquent relation of the many blessings which our country and its citizens had shared. He told of the superior privileges accorded to our citizens and spoke in glowing terms of the future which our country had in store. Special music was rendered by the choir. At Bethel A. M. E. Church a grand concert was given by the choir of the church. There was a very large audience in attendance. The singing was exceptionally good and reflected much credit upon the young and promising leader, Mr. J. James Dungee. The excellent showing which the choir made in the Great Musical Contest in Washington recently has placed it in the foremost rank of the leading colored choirs of the country. At Sharp street church on the same evening an entertainment and supper was given by the Daughters of Conference of the church. There was a large attendance. An able address was delivered by Lawyer Geo. M. Lane.

For the first time in the history of colored journalism in Baltimore there is now being an attempt made to start a colored daily newspaper. The prospectus of the paper has been issued and circulated and the first issue is promised on the 1st of January. The project is indeed a praiseworthy one, and the energy and enterprise of the gentlemen who are concerned in it is sufficient to assure the success of the paper. The field is indeed a good one. With seventy-five or eighty thousand colored people to work upon, the paper should be handsomely supported, and in justice to the people of Baltimore I would say that should the paper merit support, it will surely be welcomed and supported.

The trial of Key, one of the Navassa rioters, together with his eighteen accomplices, is still in progress in the United States Circuit Court. The testimony so far has been very damaging and things look very dark for the prisoner who is on trial. The efforts of the counsel for the defense have been very praiseworthy and it is safe to say that every possible thing will be done that can be. The trials are attracting much interest, and the court room is each day crowded with hundreds of spectators.

At the Monumental Literary on last Tuesday evening, an excellent paper was read by John W. Cromwell, editor of the Washington Advocate. Subject, "The Life of Nat Turner." Mr. Cromwell gave a graphic description of the insurrection made by Nat. Turner in Virginia and extolled Turner's good qualities. Mr. Cromwell's paper was enjoyed by a large audience.

Dr. H. J. Brown is lecturing on Phrenology in North Carolina.

Miss Ednorah Nahar, the accomplished elocutionist, will probably be before a Baltimore audience before long. Miss Nahar is much admired by the people of Baltimore.

The Penalties of a "Little Lord :.

Asbury Park Jou nal.

Mamma—Now, remember, Bertram, you mustn't run to hard, or you'll perspire and spoil your Fauntleroy, sash or mamma will have to whip you.

Bertie—No, dearest.

Mamma—Above all things, remember, under no circumstances take your hat off, because your Fauntleroy curls are sewed in the brim.

Dr. Peters, the African explorer whose death was announced, is now reported saf

A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN OF LIBERIAN.

Edward Wilmot Blyden was born in the Danish Island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and is of the purest Negro parentage. Inspired, in early youth, with a love for the Fatherland, and a desire to labor for its amelioration, he emigrated, in his seventeenth year, via the United States of America to Liberia, and there entered an educational institution which was under the care of an American missionary. By diligence and preserverance he soon rose from his subordinate position to the headship of the institution, and after filling that office, for three years, to the satisfaction of all concerned, was in 1862 elected to a Professorship in the newly-founded College of Liberia. In 1864, he was appointed Secretary of State by the President of Liberia, and managed, for two years, to combine the duties of that office with his educational work. In 1886, he made a journey to the East, visiting Egypt and Syria, chiefly with the view of studying the Arabic lauguage, in order to its introduction into the curriculum of the College.

In 1871, he resigned his professorship, and, after a brief visit to Europe spent two years in Sierra Leone, during which time he was sent by the Governor of the Colony—which was then under the administration, successively, of Sir Arthur Kennedy and Sir John Pope Hennessy—on two diplomatic missions to the powerful chiefs of the interior. His report on one of these expeditions was published at length in the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.

In 1877, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Liberia at the Court of St. James', and was receiving by Her Majesty at Osborne, July 30, 1878, being introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1880, he was elected a Fellow of the American Philological Association. In 1882, he was made a Corresponding and Honorary Member of the Society of Science and Letters of Bengal. In 1884, he was elected as Vice-President of the American Colonization Society. The honorary degree of Master of Divinity and Doctor of Laws have been conferred upon him by different American Colleges. In 1885, he was nominated by the Republican party of Liberia a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

Dr. Blyden has, in the course of his labors, been brought into contract—epistolarg or personal—with some of the most remarkable literary men of his day. Among them may be mentioned Lord Brougham, Mr. Gladstone Dean Stanley, Charles Dickens, Chas. Sumner.

He seems from his earliest years to have had a central idea, a dominant conviction, about the Negro and his country, which has, all along, guided and sustained him in his efforts. He believed his views to be true, and he is only gradually elaborating the exact method by which they may be brought home to others.

The Passing of Foraker.

Gazzman—The Republican party i Ohio resembles greatly a group in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Maddox—Which?

Gazzman—The Extreme Left.

Pat's Wisdom.

Tim Dolan and his wife wan night
Were drinkin' ov the crayture,
Whin something started up a fight,
And they wint at it right an' tight,
According to their nachure.

O'Grady and mesilf stood near,
Expecting bloody muther.
Says he to me: "Lets interfere."
But I pretending not to hear,
Moved off a little further.

"Lave off, ye brute," says he to Tim;
"No man wud sthrike a lady."
But both the Dolans turned on him,
And in a whist the two av them
Were wallopin O'Grady.

That night whin I was home in bed,
Remembering this token.
I took the notion in my head
That the wisest word I iver said
Was the one that wasn't spoken.

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SCENES IN THE WARDROOM.

How Naval Officers Spend Their Spare Time on a Long Cruise.

The wardroom is an odd little world, where the rigors of red tape and officialism are tempered by good fellowship or rendered well nigh unendurable by petty tyranny. Each ship has from ten to twenty officers in the wardroom. Here, often, within smaller space than is accorded to as many convicts in a well-regulated prison, these men eat, drink and sleep. Opening off the wardroom saloon are the officers' private room—in most ships tiny apartments, barley high enough for a tall man to stand up in and just about long enough for him to lie down in. Sitting at the wardroom table you may shake hands with a man in the nearest bunk. Some of the new ships have larger wardrooms, and, again, some of them haven't. A voyage of three months in these cramped quarters is a crucial test of a man's social qualities. If the executive officer, who is in effect the captain of the wardroom, be a martinet or a blackguard, which latter he seldom is, the ship is a floating hades. Two or three evil spirits among subordinate officers may make a dozen brother officers uncomfortable. Sometimes the ship goes half around the world with the wardroom's occupants in a state of mutual hatred. Perhaps the executive officer is unpopular, and three-fourths of his subordinates never address him except in the course of duty. Perhaps the perennial war of line and staff is such that the right side of the dinner table finds it eifficult to be civil to the left side. These conditions, however, seem to be comparatively rare, and now and then the wardroom is the scene of absolute peace and good will. Of course nearly every wardroom has its bore. Perhaps he makes bad puns, perhaps he tells long stories, perhaps he talks about himself, perhaps he rides a hobby. He is soon found out. Indeed he is often known beforehand, for there are bores who have a fame throughout the navy. They have marred a whole generation of wards rooms in the China Seas, going down the Mediterranean, on the home station, in the frozen north, in the tropics. Brother officers study the register and rejoice to discover that some old familiar bore will be retired before another cruise.

What of wardroom talk? First, and always, chaff. The doctor's flirtations at Cape Town, the lieutenant's little go at Zanzibar, one man's luck at cards in an English garrison, another's coming examination for the next grade? The little vanities, the personal habits, the petty likes and dislikes of each are known and hinted at. Then there are stories to be told. One may tell the same story twice in a cruise without incurring serious penalty, but if the cruise be long every man is likely to have spun his yarns until they are known by heart. One man on an arctic cruise, maddened by the "damnable iteration" of long days in a solid ice-pack, actually started to walk south over the frozen ocean. He however, was a civilian, undisciplined by other voyages.

Wardroom talk is seldom learned. A dozen clever, well-educated, good-natured men together find it impossible to keep themselves up to a general discussion of literary, social or political topics. The magazines, from one to three months old, are on board, and the ship can muster some hundreds of readable books. These are a resource when a shipmate is ill-tempered or tiresome. You shake for everything. Smith shakes Jones for a bottle of beer, and Robinson begs to be let in for a cigar. Everybody looks on with interest, and all eagerly comment on combinations of dice that have come up a hundred times before.

Monotonous, isn't it? What is the compensation? Moderate pay for life; slow, but sure promotion; unquestioned social standing; the sight of strange lands the world over, and whatever moral reward comes of faithful service to the Stars and Stripes!—New York Star.

The Church Supplies Two.

The Pastor's Wife—Dr. Talkwell exchanges with my husband next Sunday.

Thoughtless Parishioner—Indeed! Perhaps I can persuade my husband to come to church.—Life.

A man, last Sunday, was about to lay his hand upon the door of the church, when a little girl in the street said:

"You can't get in there, mister."

"Why," he said, "isn't this a church?"

"Yes," said the little girl, "but the preacher has gone to Europe for six months and taken God with him."—Detroit Tribune.

Agassiz's Snakes.

That famous naturalist missed one morning three snakes he had brought home the night before. On searching high and low he found two, but one was still missing. Mrs. Agassiz (who was dressing), in putting on her boots, found it coiled inside her boot. Her screams of surprise brought Agassiz, who exclaimed: "Oh, Lizzie, how terreeble it might have been!" "What!" said his wife, "are they poisonous?" "Oh, yes, the most poisonous little serpents you can think—so rare—and you might have crushed the nice little thing."—Recollections.

THE CARE OF FLOWERS.

A solution of tobacco soap will keep the aphis away from honeysuckles.

Cuttings should always be made from healthy plants, otherwise they are sure to be poor and diseased.

Florists say nothing is to be gained by starting gladioluses in the house in advance of the outdoor planting time.

Do not wet the leaves of Rex Begonias, as it causes them to spot, making holes in the leaves and finally destroying them.

It is the nature of the Poinsettia to drop its leaves after blooming, when grown in the sitting room. It often drops them before, unless a good deal of water is used on its foliage.

The peony does well in a rather heavy soil. After transplanting it is often two or three years before the plants bloom much, as they must become well established in their new quarters before full crops of flowers can be expected.

Cut flowers can be kept fresh for quite a length of time by putting a few drops of liquid ammonia in the water in which they are placed. This water should be changed daily, and at each change the stems of the flowers should be cut off an inch or two to present fresh surface to the water.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A very neat and inexpensive window box for bulbs and plants is made by nailing small strips of tree boughs (which have previously been sawed or whittled flat on one side) on a common wood soap or small packing box obtained at any grocery store. The strips are pointed or rounded at the ends and tacked on perpendicularly, close together, projecting above the top of the box so as to entirely cover it.—Home Maker.

How Some Girls Walk.

Why is it that you young ladies do not know how to walk? Look! here comes one with her head pitched forward, her hands swinging ungracefully by her side, her feet scuffling the walk, and altogether presenting an appearance quite unbecoming one of America's lovely daughters, charming in all else, perhaps, but oh, such a gait! The next one starts with a jerk, her feet and lower part of her body having started on a race with her head to see which will get there first. The consequence is for every step forward she comes part way back with a jerk.

Her sister follows, twitching ungracefully from side to side, rolling from one foot to the other like a sailor in mid-ocean, only he has some excuse, and she has not. The arms usually follow, but in opposite directions. The body of the next one makes a perfect bow, bent back, head forward and feet try to catch up. Not one with the firm, graceful step, erect head, straight shoulders, easy arms and hands to be acquired by sufficient determination to present a dignified carriage. When will deportment be taught in our schools?—Kingston Freeman.

Wretched Russia.

After a trial of a quarter of a century the emancipation act is acknowledged to have utterly failed. The reports of Russian officials, of statistical professors at Moscow, such as Jansen and the Nihilists, with Stepniak at their head, all alike agree that the misery of the rural class is greater than even in the days of serfdom; cultivation is at the lowest ebb, the yield wretched and less than in any other European country.

Agriculture is a business requiring capital, knowledge and a sufficient amount of land to enable different crops to be grown, so that if one fails it does not mean starvation, for another may succeed. The Russian peasant has none of these qualifications. The peasant proprietors can neither pay the money owing to the government for their land, nor even the state and communal taxes, and are flogged by hundreds for non-payment. In one district of Novgorod 1,500 peasants were thus condemned in 18°7. Five hundred and fifty had already been flogged, when the inspector interceded for the remainder.

To Prevent Malaria.

Strangers traveling through or sojourning in districts known to be abounding in malarial fevers and ague should dress in flannel clothing, avoid raw fruits, open-air bathing and night air, and drink tea and coffee, or only water that has been previously boiled.—Medical Classics.

Natural Gas in Balloons.

As no other parties than myself and the lady mentioned here have ever used natural gas for ballooning, a brief note of the few ascents made with it may be of interest. The first assenion was made by myself from Franklin, Pa., Sept. 8, 1885. The gas arose from wells thirty miles distant, at a pressure of 700 pounds to the square inch. It was admitted to the balloon at sixty pounds pressure, through 1,000 feet of one-inch pipe, heated throughout its length to restore the caloric lost by expansion. Twelve thousand feet of it lifted about 250 pounds. So a very light balloon had to be used, and only twenty pounds of ballast was carried.

Sept. 10, 1886, Carlotta, the well-known lady expert bolloonist, arose from the same place with a larger and still lighter balloon, carrying sixty pounds of ballast. She flew ninety miles in ninety minutes, and arose to the highest elevation ever attained in America—over four miles—where the barometer carried failed to register at about thirteen inches barometer pressure.

With the same balloon a third ascension was made by myself with sixty pounds ballast at Erie Pa. June 10, 1887, with natural gas admitted at a pressure of 112 pounds, the balloon descending itself after a flight of three hours.

The gas pressure at Sandy creek ascension made by me was sixty pounds, and the gas was the lightest I have found. No other ascensions have been made by anybody with natural gas, the reported balloon ascension extensively noticed as having occurred at Anderson, Ind., last year being a hoax.—Carl Myers, Aeronautical Engineer.

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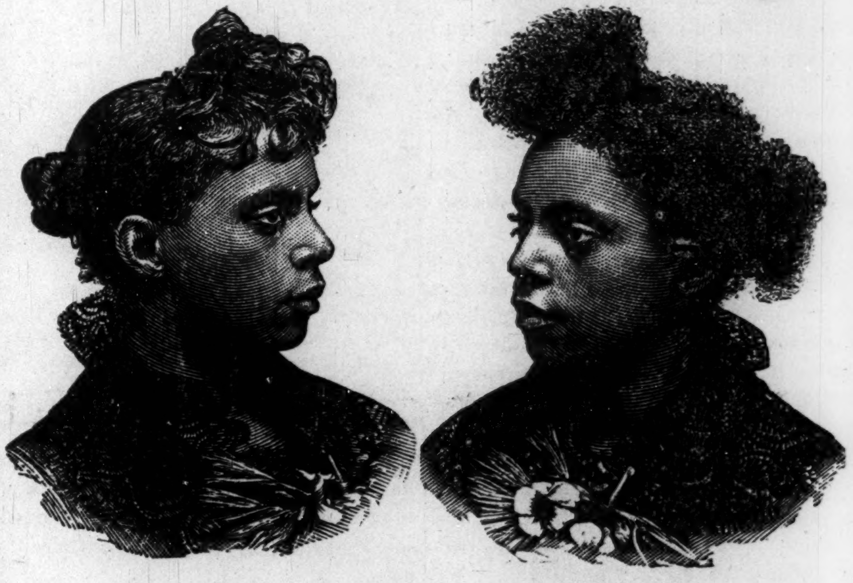

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Beware of the man who thinks he has none, for he is the man most likely to be permeated, saturated with whimsicalities.

Our whims become a part of our character, just as our virtues or our vices; indeed, with some of us they become so prominent that they overshadow everything else in our natures, and we would not be recognized by our friends if, like Christian at the Beautiful Gate, we should suddenly lose the burden and appear before them.

I know a woman—a noble, generous hearted woman in most things—who tips the scales at 200 pounds, whose principal whim is that she is not so large as she looks. Wherever she goes she becomes the terror of the modiste. Her first remark, always to a new one, is to be sure to remember that she is not so large as she seems at first sight. She is continually changing because, as she says, they don't understand her figure and always make her look larger than she is.

I know a man who fancies that his early teachers spoiled a first class artist by not encouraging his school day caricatures. He never speaks of art and artists without bringing up the thought that many an embryo Raphael has been killed by the frosts of disapproval. As he always supplements this assertion with his own personal experience, it is quite patent to his friends that when he says many a one he means particularly the one who wears his shoes.

I know another man so grotesque in feature that his face would make a good illustration for a comic almanac or a copy of Dickens, whose favorite whim is that he bears a great resemblance to the illustrious Benjamin Franklin. Never having crossed the path of any of the old statesman's heirs and acquainted them with his belief, he has lived to good old age. He derives great comfort from the statement of the mental scientist who affirms that if two people look alike it betokens a similarity of mind. Difference in surroundings and circumstances only have prevented his attaining the learning and eminence of Franklin.

In the suburbs of a distant city lives a childless old couple who, when past middle life, suddenly became very rich through the legacy of a relative. Their previous life had been very simple and narrow, as far as any knowledge of the world outside the simple village life was concerned, but they immediately set to work to live as other moneyed people do. The old lady took up the study of the dictionary to improve her conversational powers. The old gentleman went to Europe, to Rome, and proved a good angel to the struggling students, many of whom found an unquestioning purchaser of their productions. He came home with the most wonderful collections of statuary and pictures, the most incongruous mass one could imagine. He made his house one vast picture gallery from basement to attic. The large grounds about the house he dotted with statuary till a stranger would imagine he was coming to a cemetery when he first caught sight of the gleaming marble through the foliage. Some of the results of the old lady's dictionary study have become old landmarks in the stock of local funnyisms of the community. For instance, a neighbor calls; "Good morning, Mr. B——, is Mr. B—— at home?" "Yes, he is out on the merandum pursuing Shakespear." Another time, in answer to the same query: "Yes, he went out on the lawn—to—to oleander among the shrubbery."—Chambers Journal.

Too Much to Expect.

Toy jobber—"Seems to me your charge for 'liquor for customers' is enormous."

Traveling salesman—"You sent me on the road with a great lot of Christmas toys and Christmas tree ornaments?"

"Certainly."

"Well you dont suppose a drummer can sell people Christmas things in July without getting them drunk, do you?"—New York Weekly.

Both Scared.

General Grant said he was very much frightened in the first battle in which he engaged, but was completely reassured when he reflected that the commander on the other side was just as frightened as he himself. If Daniel Webster and the stage driver described below had been governed by a similar philosophy they would have saved themselves a fright:

Daniel Webster was once on a night journey from Baltimore to Washington, when he man who drove the wagon was such an ill-looking fellow, and told so many stories of robberies and murders, that before they had gone far Mr. Webster was almost frightened out of his wits. At last, the wagon stopped in the midst of a dense wood, when the man, turning suddenly round to his passenger, exclaimed, fiercely, "Now, sir, tell me who you are !"

Mr. Webster replied, in a faltering voice, and ready to spring from the vehicle. "I am Daniel Webster, member of Congress, of Massachusetts."

"What !" rejoined the driver, grasping him warmily by the hand, "are you Webster? Thank heaven ! you are such a duced ugly chap that I took you for some cut-throat or highwayman."

ALFRED PARSONS.

A Painter Who Is a Lover of His Native English Flowers.

Mr. Alfred Parsons, who is still conveniently young, awakened to his first vision of pleasant material in the comprehensive county of Somerset—a capital center of impression for a painter of the bucolic. He has been to America; he has even reproduced with remarkable discrimination and truth some of the wayside objects in that country, not making them look in the least like their English equivalents, if equivalents they may be said to have. Was it there that Mr. Parsons learned so well how Americans would like England to appear? I ask this idle question simply because the England of his pencil, and not less of his brush (of his eminent brush there would be much to say), is exactly the England that the American imagination, restricted to itself, constructs from the poets, the novelists, from all the delightful testimony it inherits. It was scarcely to have been supposed possible that the native point of view would embrace and observe so many of the things that the more or less famished outsider, is in vulgar parlance, "after," in other words (though I appear to utter a foolish paradox), the danger might have been that Mr. Parsons knew his suject too well to feel it—to feel it, I mean, l'American. He is as tender of it as if he were vague about it, and as certain as if he were blase.

But after having wished that his country should be just so, we proceed to discover that it is in fact not a bit different. Between these phases of our consciousness he is an unfailing messenger. The reader will remember how often he has accompanied with pictures the text of some amiable paper describing a pastorial region—Warwickshire or Surrey, Devonshire or the Thames. He will remember his exquisite designs for certain of Wordsworth's sonnets. A sonnet of Wordsworth is a difficult thing to illustrate, but Mr. Parsons' ripe taste has shown him the way. Then there are lovely morsels from his hand associated with the drawings of his friend Mr. Abbey—head pieces, tail pieces, vignettes, charming combinations of flower and foliage, descorative clusters of all sorts of pleasant rural emblems. If he has an inexhaustible feeling for the country in general, his love of the myriad English flowers is perhaps the fondest part of it. He draws them with rare perfection, and always—little, definite, delicate, tremulous things as they are—with a certain nobleness. This latter quality, indeed, I am prone to find in all his work, and I should insist on it still more if I might refer to his important paintings. So composite are the parts of which any distinguished talent is made up that we have to feel our way as we enumerate them; and yet that very ambiguity is a challenge to analysis and to characterization. This nobleness on Mr. Parsons' part is the element of style—something large and manly, expressive of the total character of his facts. His landscape is the landscape of the male vision; and yet his touch is full of sentiment, of curiosity and endearment. These things, and others beside, make him the most living, of the new workers in his line.—Harper's Magazine.

Why They Wear Diamonds.

"That's all right about joking the hotel clerks about their big diamonds," said the hotel clerk as he reached over the desk as though he intended to grab the writer. "I honestly think that when newspaper men have to write a four or five-line joke to fill in they tackle the hotel man and his diamonds. Well, if there is a class of people in all this world who ought to wear diamonds, they are the hotel clerks. They are an all-suffering class of people sure as you live. Why, if they were treated right they would be presented by admiring friends with diamonds and watches galore, day in and day out through the entire year.

"Now, let me give you a pointer on how the clerks all seem to hitch on to diamonds. The hotel clerk takes to the glittering stone like a duck takes to water. Now, the proprietor of the hotel wants the man who stands behind the desk to be as neat as a pin. You cannot think of a hotel clerk in Boston who is not a well dressed man. They must dress well, and if they did not the trade would begin to fall off. Then, to make things stronger, the clerks must of necessity wear diamonds. This is to give the house an air of prosperity which it would not otherwise have, perhaps. The proprietors want their men to wear precious stones. It gives the guest a chance to say, 'Well, these fellows are pretty well paid, and the house must be doing a pretty good business when they all wear 'em.' So you can see why it is that the moment a man gets a position as hotel clerk he at once goes hustling and buys a diamond. It's part of the business."—Boston Herald.

How He Saved Money.

"Can't I take your name for this new encyclopedic dictionary?" asked the book agent. "It is an encyclopedia and a dictionary all in one."

"No, sir," said the man addressed; I have no use for it whatever. You see I married a Boston girl."—Somerville Journal.

Farmer's Wife—"Why do you get up and leave that piece of steak?" Tramp—"I didn't ask for work, ma'am; I asked for something to eat."—Burlington Free Press.

FOUR GIDDY GIRLS.

And the Trouble They Caused a Postoffice Stamp Clerk.

Giggle! giggle! giggle!

Four distinct little gurgles of rippling mirth in as many different feminine keys announced to the urbane stamp dispenser at the postoffice recently that a quartet of pretty girls had finally succeeded in edging their way through the crowd and claimed his attention. True, only one of them had business with Uncle Sam's representative, but she could not possibly think of facing the stamp clerk alone, and answered the protests of her companions with a gesture of her pretty head that commanded humble obedience. So they struggled and giggled until they reached the window. Here they giggled until they formed a semicircle around the post hole, through which two-penny paper wafers are shoved to the ever-hurrying public, and the leader addressed the clerk:

"I want to register something," said the sweet little female through her black-dotted veil, putting her mouth as near as possible to the hole in the glass, and assuming an air of business that didn't fiit her as well as the neat little sealskin jacket which encircled her waist.

"What do you wish to register, miss?" said the clerk, counting the thirteen men that were waiting to get about $400 worth of stamps, and who had arrived while the girls were arranging the barricade around the window. "Is it a canary bird, a hat rack, a cellar door or a contagious disease?" was probably what the clerk would have said to any body but a pretty girl.

"Oh, I forgot. I'm so stupid, ain't I, girls?" The response was three giggles, which meant the young girl's companious thought so too. She expected them to say no, and, therefore, had to chastise them bitterly, while eight men and four ladies forced their way into the little passage, but failed to connect with the stamp clerk.

The young lady then produced a small pasteboard box, neatly wrapped up and tied with white thread.

"Will anybody see who it's to?" she inquired. The clerk told her there was every probability some of the officials would forget themselves and look at the address to see where the package was to go. He added, while he noticed that the postoffice steps were filling up, that it frequently occured when the higher officials were not around that a clerk would steal a look at the address of a letter or package and then start it on its way as directed.

The pleasant repartee of the clerk pleased the girls, and after they had giggled all around twice the speaker passed the box through the window and asked how much it would cost. It weighed a scant half-pound, and the clerk asked if there was any writing in it.

"I didn't know that made any difference," she said.

"It might not in other postoffices, but it is an invariable rule in this establishment that there shall be no writing in third-class matter."

"Oh, that is third-class. I didn't know that—did you, girls?"

"But you will pardon me if I insist upon reply to my question," said the clerk, as he saw a policeman driving away the people from the door. "Is there any writing in the package?"

"Oh, no; indeed there isn't, is there girls? But let me see. Maybe, I'd better not send it by mail. How much will it cost? Oh my, I haven't got that much. Besides, papa said I should leave it at his office and he would send it by express. Please let me have it, will you? I'm sorry to bother you, because I know you must be awfully busy."

The young lady took the package and, after examining to see that the string wasn't broken, led her companions out of the crowd. The stamp clerk had counted twenty-nine persons who had become discouraged and had started in as many different directions for a drug store.

An Unanswerable Argument.

Mrs. Nocash—"I don't see why you can't be more careful. You might save a good deal out of your income if you'd try."

Mr. Nocash—"Huh! Look at Lighthead. He saved up $2,000 and went to a horse-race yesterday, bet on the wrong horse, and lost every cent of it. Now he's dead—killed himself. I was there with him and lost all I had, too, but it wasn't enough to bother about."—New York Weekly.

With an Obvious Moral.

Once upon a Time a Large and Haughty Silver Spoon met an Humble and Three-pronged steel Fork on a Dinner Table.

"What are you doing here?" said the Spoon, with great Arrogance.

"Nothing to speak of," replied the Fork, with exceeding Diffidence.

"Then you are in no way like Myself," continued the Officious and Haughty Spoon, with a very large manner.

"No," said the Fork, sympathetically, "for I do not get into the Soup."

Thereupon the Spoon was very sorry it had traduced the Fork, and sadly and silently waited for the first course.—Tid-Bits.

The passion some woman have for attending auctions is a mor-bid taste.—Texas Siftings.

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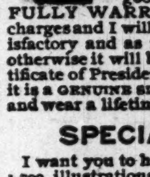

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OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

We are now preparing for the holidays edition of The Freeman, in which we shall aim to excell all previous numbers. There will be original poems and stories written and illustrated wholly by Negro talent, cartoons and colored portraits will also be a feature of this number. Every feature will be original and new even to a new heading and dress. Delinquent subscribers and agents should pay up so as not to miss this issue.

THE place of meeting of the Nation Afro-American League has been changed from Nashville, Tenn., to Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1890. The call, with signers will be published in our next.

THE colored people are taking the right step in urging the passage of the Blair Educational Bill in the next national Congress. We see no reeson why the measure should not become law. It embraces more, and will do more to enlighten the people South, black and white than any measure yet proposed. The Republican party has one more chance to prove its love and friendship for the Negro.

THE politicians and place hunters of the country are anxious to know what Mr. Harrison will say in his next message to Congress. Already designing men have put many absurd things in it. One has been unkind enough to say that "He left the Negro out of the first copy altogether." We enter our solemn protest against this interference with the President's message. That he is a friend to the Negro has already been established in the minds of many, and the common verdict is, that what he has done for the colored people wouldn't fill the fly leaf of a testament sent out by the tract society.

A BLAIR educational committee whose object is the passage of the Blair Educational Bill now pending before Congress, has been formed at Xenia, O. It is composed of the following well-known gentlemen: Bishop D. A. Payne, J. P. Shorter, Rev. Geo. W. Privlean and Pro, W. S, Scaborgh, and S. T. Mitchell, of Wilberforce College, The committee is actively engaged in sending out petitions and pushing the matter: The colored peope of the Seventh Congressional District of Indiana, should send iua srong petition to Congressman Bynum.

WE note a movement on foot in Baltimore to start a colored daily newspaper. It is backed by representative men and capital, we learn, and it is intended the first issue shall appear Jan 1, 1890. This sounds well in print, and the project seems plausible, but the projectors will learn ere they run it two months, that it takes more than brain or capital to run a newspaper sucessfully. A constituency is needed, and is a very essential element in the life of a newspaper. True, Baltimore has nearly 100,000 colored people, but not 15 per cent. of this number will subscribe for or read the colored newspaper. We give this for what it is worth, but we will wager that ere the paper has run a month the publishers will know enough about the business to write a book. We have had a little experience in the business and know "where of we speak."

RACE
GLEANINGS

President Harrison has appointed Mr. George H. Deveaux collector at the port of Brunswick, Ga.

J. T. Boen, a colored blacksmith who lives on East Harris street, Atlanta, has invented a clamp bit pick, interchangeable with any other tool, that took a blue ribbon at the Piedmont Exposition. He has a patent on the invention, which is very ingenius, and which he hammered out on the anvil in his shop.

Augusta has a large Texas-looking colored woman who takes care of some seventy or eighty cows per week. She has two or three little boys who go around and collect the cows and then they are driven to some spot on the commons or elsewhere where there is grass, and they there guard them until the grass is scarce, and then drives them to some other place, and finally drives them back home. She gets 25 cents apiece for the work.

Omaha has two colored doctors, one colored lawyer, two colored men as mail-carriers and two on the police force.

A newly-established G. A. R. post at Anacostia refused the applications of two colored men. They said that it would necessitate social equality.

It will be remembered that Mr. Thomas Day stood the civil-service examination last spring, and received a certificate of a high grade. Of course, his appointment was a matter of the future. In the meantime he was taken suddenly sick and died in September. On November 16th he was appointed clerk in the Kansas City postoffice. Thus the honors of appointment have for a second time to our knowledge followed an Afro-American after death within the last six months.---Kansas Ex.

Thomas Fortune is the name of a colored man who has recently been appointed marshal in a Kansas town, and resigned before assuming duties. The Fortunes are hard to please.

In Philadelphia, which has a colored population of about 35,000, the color line has almost entirely disappeared. There are six influential colored clubs in the city, three colored lawyers and five colored physicians. One of the colored lawyers has crossed swords with some of the most brilliant lights of the bar, and one of the physicians has a practice of $30,000 a year. Three colored dentists have a flourishing practice, and one landscape and one portrait artist are doing good work.

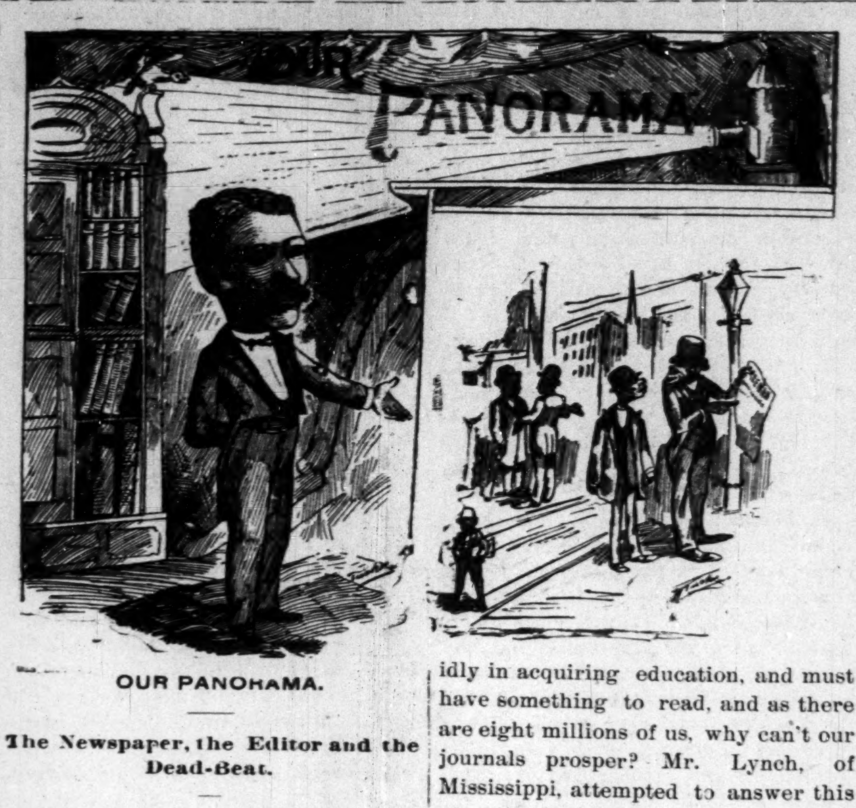
A Kansas judge says only cities of the first class can have separate schools for white and colored children.

An emancipation celebration was held at Liederkranz Hall, Louisville, Ky., last Tuesday evening. Revs. W. J. Simmons, S. B. Wallace and Mr. Chas. S. Morris delivered oratiosn.

How Far Can You Hear?

London Life.

Some experiments in judging distance by sound were carried out on Saturday last by one of the London brigades of the Metropolitan Voluntoers. This branch of military tactics is quite a new departure in volunteering, and one which, if it is to be made of service, will require more than an ordinary amount of practice. It was first explained to the men that sound travels at the rate of 1,100 yards in three seconds, and on this basis they were to estimate the distance at which some rifles were to be discharged in the darkness. The answers at first were wide of the mark, some of the men being as much as 150 yards out in their calculations. With a little practice, however, a great improvement was shown, many of the men guessing the distance exactly. I am told, however, that the experiments are not as satissactory as was hoped, and it is thonght some time must elapse before judging distance by sound can be relied upon with any certainty.



OUR PANORAMA.

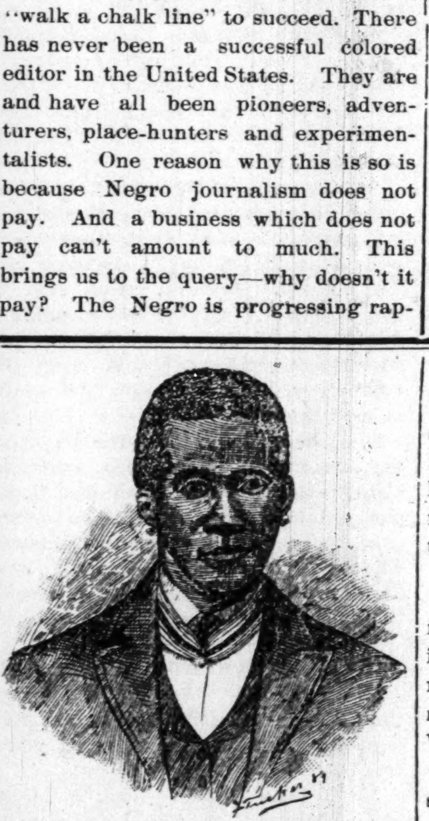
The Newspaper, the Editor and the Dead-Beat.

We have again introduced the panorama feature of The Freeman and shall from time to time discuss the pictures which will appear from week to week to the right. We shall talk about newspapers, editors and newspaper dead-beats this week. Next week we shall tell what we know about preachers.

A newspaper is a great motive power in a community. It is the moulder of its opinion and the reflector of its doings, and its power for good or evil is beyond calculation. If the circulation of the paper is large, the subscriptions paid up, and the advertising plenty, the editor has influence, and if he is a wise man, may do good. If the circulation is small, the subscriptions unpaid and advertising dull, the editor, be he wise or otherwise, is regarded as a "joke" and a harmless entity. The majority of the colored editors of the country come in the last-named class. They are leaders without a following and prophets without honor. There are reasons for this state of things. The Negro editors have a poor constituency. They labor in behalf of a class which does not appreciate what they do. The colored people are poor and illiterate, and do not realize the value of a good newspaper. They do not know a good paper from a bad one generally, and can be induced to subscribe for one more on account of the name and subscription price than on its matter and make-up. They are neither careful nor persistent readers, and are consequently easy to offend and ready at the slightest provocation to order the paper "stopped." The Negro editor must not only hustle, but he must "walk a chalk line" to succeed. There has never been a successful colored editor in the United States. They are and have all been pioneers, adventurers, place-hunters and experimentalists. One reason why this is so is because Negro journalism does not pay. And a business which does not pay can't amount to much. This brings us to the query—why doesn't it pay? The Negro is progressing rapidly in acquiring education, and must have something to read, and as there are eight millions of us, why can't our journals prosper? Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, attempted to answer this question a few weeks ago, and made a bad job of it. He said the editors themselves were unscrupulous and lacked the elements of leadership. What's the matter with Fortune, Simmons and Mitchell? He says they lack business tact. What's the matter with the Pelhams, Adamses and Smiths? There are many reasons why the colored newspaper is a failure, but we can only discuss one phase of them here—dead-beats, dishonest agents and delinquent subscribers. It is astonishing to know how many people who are otherwise honest and honorable, whose names are on the black list in newspaper offices. They are not always the common people, either; they are preachers, teachers and leaders. There is due to The Freeman over $700 from this latter class. They will not pay, and become indignant when dunned. Here are a few of them, and the list will be increased from week to week:

OUR DEAD-HEAD LIST.

C. H. Howard, 724 Wyoming st., Philadelphia, Pa., $4; Granville T. Woods (inventor), Cincinnati, O., $5; F. G. Parker, St. Paul, Minn., $1; J. H. Penrose, Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C., $5; Hon. John H. Smythe, Washington, D. C., $1.50, Rev. M. Conway, Wilmington, N. C., $4; Robert M. Budd (Back Number Budd), 1280 Broadway st., New York, $15; John Rivers, Jr., Fernandina, Fla., $4.60; F. P. Richardson (money collected), Pittsburg, Tex., $2.40; W. V. Russell, 36 Main st., Carmi, Ill., $1.60; Rev. J. H. Thompson, Argenta, Ark., $5; W. H. Moore, Adrian, Mich., $1.40; S. W. Hayden (money collected), Wamega, Kan., $1.75; W. A. Beetis, Wichita, Kan., $11.05; Frank Logan, 728 Washington st., Paducah, Ky., $8.48; T. S. Cannington, 144 West 63d st., New York, $9; S. J. Edwards, Main and 12th, Litile Rock, Ark., $5; J. N. Daniel, Dupree st., Memphis, Tenn., $13.20; Percy R. Talbert, 98 Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y., $3.50; I. T. Thomas, 821 Main st., Dallas, Tex., $6.07; Clifford C. Smith, Box 278, Madison, Ind., $4.98.



EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

THE PROVIDENCE LETTER.

Election—Wealth of Colored Citizens—Notes.

Tuesday will be municipal election here, The Republicans have nominated the same ticket as last year, while the Democrats have nominated Hiram Howard for Mayor, who will undoubtedly be defeated. Yet my belief is, when the time comes for gubernatorial elections, that the Republicans will nominate their present Governor again, H. W. Ladd, and the Democrats will most likely nominate ex-Governor Davis, who feels sure of election, Well, I can safely say it will be a fight for blood.

One thing can be said of Providence colored citizens: They represent a considerable amount of finance and real estate. There are about fifty colored persons here representing from $2,500 to $30,000 in money and property.

The Home for Aged Colored People will be ready for occupancy very soon, and every possible effort is being put forth, yet the wealthy colored people have given very little or nothing, most of the contributing coming from the whites.

Another institution that is for the maintenance of colored poor children is the Sheiter, and yet the matron told me some time ago that our people do not render their aid to support it, We should remember the maxim, "God helps them that help themselves."

Six entertainments took place on the 21st, and the night was exceedinglp stormy, and yet all claimed to be successful.

Wanted—Five boys to sell The Freeman. Inquire at 115 Meeting street.

LIGHT TOOF.

HOW HE SEES HIMSELF

A Swell.

EDWARD G. MARSHALL,

For Five Years the Popular and Favorite Tenor Soloist of New York City, and Lost Property and Stationary Clerk of the Kings County ted Railway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Edward G. Marshall was born at Freehold, New Jersey, January 23d, 1862. His early life was passed in the county attending the village school, and upon a farm. When he was seventeen years old he made up his mind to go out in the world and seek other employment. He went to New York and obtained work in a restaurant as waiter, where he worked for about three years. He was always a great lover of music, and being the possessor of a sweet voice was always in great demand at the country concerts given at his home. It was about the year 1880 when he secured his first city engagement at a concert given in Jersey City, and it was at this concert he took his first step into public notice and favor, the audience being made up almost wholly of musical people, the wonderful sweetness and compass of his pure, rich tenor voice, gaining him round after round of applause. He was urged by all to make music a study, so taking the advice of the press and of many admiring friends, he worked hard to make himself proficient in the art of music, making solo singing his specialty, and to-day he is without doubt the best tenor soloist in this part of the country. He has a tenor voice of peculiar sweetness, pure and sympathetic in its tone. He has sung in concert with all the popular male and female singers of the day, including Miss Flora Batson, Mme. Nellie Brown Mitchell, of Boston, and many others. Ever ready to lend a helping hand to all, never counting the lost and gaining friends, white and colored, everywhere. But while reaping so many golden opinions as a singer he has not depended upon his voice as his sole support, for to use his own words, the world is "full of good singers," but he has always struggled to get a good business education and a good business position. In the year 1880 he secured a position as porter on the Manhattan elevated railroad, New York city, but his good manners and strict attention to duty were soon noticed by the heads of his department, and he was promoted to the position of messenger, and about a year after was again promoted to the position of stationery clerk in the transportation department, consisting of four lines of roads. In March, 1888, when the Kings County Elevated Railway Company opened their new road to the public, Mr. Marshall was offered the responsible position of lost property and stationery clerk under President James Jordan and General Manager Goondil. He accepted the position, and resigned from the service of the Manhattan road, leaving a clear and unblemished record of eight years. He still holds his position on the Kings county road, and has thousands of dollars worth of the company's and the public's property intrusted to his care and keeping. In all his prosperity and good fortune Mr. Marshall has never forgotten his friends, and through his influence nearly thirty colored men have been appointed to good positions on the above road. Mr. Marshall is a young man of quiet temperament, so much so that it is noticeable that, whether you, find him upon the stage or at his office he is the same easy-going, quiet and unassuming man, most thoroughly understanding the nature of his business.

To a young man so gifted by nature, and having the respect and good will of all, white and colored, and having the confidence of two great railroad companies, such a career is one to which he can look upon with pride. He is as generous as he is just, as kind as he looks, with a sympathetic nature, with a kind greeting and open helping hand to all.

As he has paved his way through life, trusting to his own energy and ambition for his success, so will he push on with the same spirit and reap future rewards in the sphere to which duty has called him. Our advice to all young men is, "Go thou and do likewise."

Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 1889.

White Poplar.

There is a beautiful custom in some of the northern parts of Europe. There the white poplar, in good soil, increases a shilling in value every year. The trees are generally cut down at the age of twenty years, as they are then supposed to have attained their full growth. When a daughter is born in the family of a respectable farmer, the father, as soon as the season will permit, plants a thousand young trees, which are to constitute the dowry of the maiden, which grow as she grows and increase in height and value as her virtues and beauty increase."

OUR JOURNALISTS
AND
LITERARY
FOLKS.

Hon. John R. Lynch, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., has just issued the annual report of the fiscal year ending June 30.

Edwin F. Horn, editor of Justice, Chattanoogo, Tenn., has been elected clerk of the city court of that city.

The literati of this city have bestowed a deserving honor on the Hon. J. S. Hinton in naming a literary for him. Mr. Hinton is one of the pioneer leaders of the West, and is one of the most eloquent men of the race.

Col. J. W. Thompson, of the People's Journal, Jacksonville, Fla., is chairman of the committee on transportation of the press convention to meet at Raleigh, N. C., in 1890. He requests that all colored editors and publishers send him their names and addresses so that he may be enabled thereby to make proper arrangements for transportation,

A request has been made for all colored editors who anticipate attending the press convention at Raleigh, N. C, next year, to ferward A. W. J. Simmons $1.00. We would like to know upon what authority and for what purpose?

The Monitor, published by the Philander Smith College of Little Rock Ark., has been received. It is a neat and credible publication.

Miss Lillian Lewis, who is a staff writer on the Boston Herald has been elected a member of the New England Press Association, which is composed of the leading literary women of massachusetts and the New England States.

Congressman-elect H. P. Cheatham, from North Carolina, has returned to Washington, and is making a good record for himself.

Rev. E. C. Love, Savannah, is delivering a lecture to the citizens of Georgia.

It is a remarkable fact that in all the civil service examinations in the South the colored men are carrying off the laurels.

The Rev. J. E. Rawlins has been appointed by the Prysbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen to establish a a Presbyterian church among the colored people of Richmond.

The Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, of Orange, N.J., was last week unanimously elected president of Howard University, Washington, by the board of trustees, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. W. W. Patton.

There are twenty-seven colored churches in Philadelphia, a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and three amateur dramatic societies.

The Rev. J. W. Gazaway has organized the third A. M. E. Church in Cincinnati, under the title of Allen Chapel, the same as was borne by our original society formed in this city, which is now known as Allen Temple. A wealthy white citizen presented the society a lot of ground 40x110 worth $600, together, with $100 in cash towards a new building, and $50 toward supporting a preacher. Rev. J. W. Gazaway is a thoroughgoing minister.

The Georgia Conference of A. M. E. church reported over $5,000 in money.

Broad Axe Smith is pleading for an educated ministry for Pittsburg. You are right Rev. Smith, the faster men of your school retire from the ranks of the ministry, the better it will be for theology and the church.—Afro-American Spokesman.

At Atlanta, Ga., the church of which Rev. E. R. Carter is pastor, is erecting a building as a hame for their aged members.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

Of Chicago Alert to Their Interests—A Romance in High Life—The New Colored Y. M. C. A.—Why Should the National League Meet in Chicago?—Pungent Paragraphs and Personals.

Chicago Ills. Special to The Freeman.

Never before in the history of Cook county has there been a more important contest held than the two conventions to select candidates for the drainage commission. On each side are about fifty candidates for the nomination, and as many dark horses, and much anticipation of the third, the citizens' ticket. It is desired to be a non-partisan fight. The first seven years they will employ 1,700 laborers, and it is conceded the party with the majority, will have the run of patronage, and the next fall they hope to get the Legislature and a U. S. Senator and control the State in politics. The Labor party has decided to support the party pledged to employ only American citizens. The colored man's interest is in the party or men who will pledge to them equal privileges in the patronage. As it is, the northern white laborer goes on a strike before he will work with the colored laborer, whether right or not. The committee of five are not asleep and are going on the quiet hunt for the best men to our interests.

The west side club house was partly destroyed by fire last Sunday. Mr T. J. Napier, the well-known extemporaneous debator and president of the Garden City club, is bar tender and general manager.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Harris, of 17th St., gave a reception to Miss Jose D. Brown, a Kentucky school marm of Paducah, Ky., at present learning the dress making trade under the modeste Mrs. J. C. Cabell. Among those present were Ada Kaine, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and W. D. Harvey, of Springfield, Ohio. The evening was pleasantly spent, there being solos, recitations and social conversation. Miss Kane left Monday for Cincinnati, O.

A stag jolification was given in the barn of Thomas Miller, our north side livery man, to which all the boys were invited; tendered by him and Messrs. L. N. Johnson,, R. D. Marshall and S. S. Cabell. Orators of the evening were L. N. Johnson, Esq., and J. H. Porter, Esq.; all having cut their eye teeth and politics about the same as The Freeman's editor.

Miss Carrie Irvine, of class 88, Wilberforce and Mr. James Dorsey, formerly of Staunton, Va., were united in holy wedlock and will return to New York their future home in a few days.

HIGH SOCIETY SENSATION.

For several weeks past the principal topic of conversation has been the coming nuptials of Mr. John C. Buckner and Bertha Wilson, which were arranged to take place Wednesday evening. The marriage did not come off at the schedule time as Miss Bertha eloped Sunday with her first love, a young man from Boston named Ed Young.

The Buckner-Wilson marriage was to have been a great society event. The high contracting parties were in the swim as it were. Mr. Buskner is quite a good looking and well-to-do young man, highly respected by all who know him. Miss Wilson, who made her debut last season, is a beautiful blonde of 19. Since her advent in society she has been one of the leading belles and many hearts have been laid at her feet. When it was learned that she had accepted Mr. Buckner as her life partner many were the congratulations which poured in upon the young man who had succeeded in gaining her young and tender affection. John Buckner was counted the luckiest man in town. The swell young men looked on him with ill concealed envy. But alas! The beautiful bride has flown with another and Buckner is said to be nearly crazed by the terrible blow. He had elegantly furnished his house, No. 2,918 Butterfield street and awaited with impatience the day which would make the beautiful Bertha his own forever. On several occasions Buckner and his intended had gone to Quinn Chapel, where the marriage was to have taken place, and practiced walking up the aisle, so that they would make a graceful appearance. Buckner had spent a great amount of money preparing for the wedding and when cautioned by his friends to be careful lest he get in too deep he replied, "I wish to make this the one great event of my life. I cannot be stingy now."

Buckner has many friends and his employer Mr. Woerner had prepared a $300 wedding supper as his wedding present, Kinsley, the caterer was to have given $500. All day Wednesday the presents came pouring in until it was estimated there were fully $2,000 worth of presents of every conceivable kind, both useful and ornamental had been received. These will, of course, be returned. The mother of Miss Wilson is prostrate with grief over her daughter's elopement as it was entirely unexpected to her, and she was greatly shocked when she received a telegram from her daughter dated at Boston, announcing her marriage to Ed Young.

A preliminary call at was made at Quinns chapel on last Sunday evening to organize a Christian Association. The solos, songs, quartette and speaking in general, was creditable, The movement was led by a few of the old settlers, and some who were opposing the same movement a short while ago. The young men who take interest in such, opposed the movement because it drew the color line as the white Y. M. C. A. did not, and solicited their membership, could not see why it was so suddenly sprung, and in the manner it was, and it was all one sided, and they were not allowed to have a voice; only those on the program and they all were of one sentiment. One Rev. Scruggs, theological student said he was opposed to white and colored mixing, as both felt out of their place when together, and a colored man would soon snub his own people. Such bosh. Meet again at the Chapel, 3 P. M., Dec. 1. Everybody should attend.

This may sound like Josh. Billing's visions, but its facts, the celebrated Cronin case is in progress in full. Proceedings are printed daily, and it takes several hours to read it; many of our people will neglect anything to read it, and would not read a good book, a line in a colored journal, and then have the nerve to say the race is retrograding.

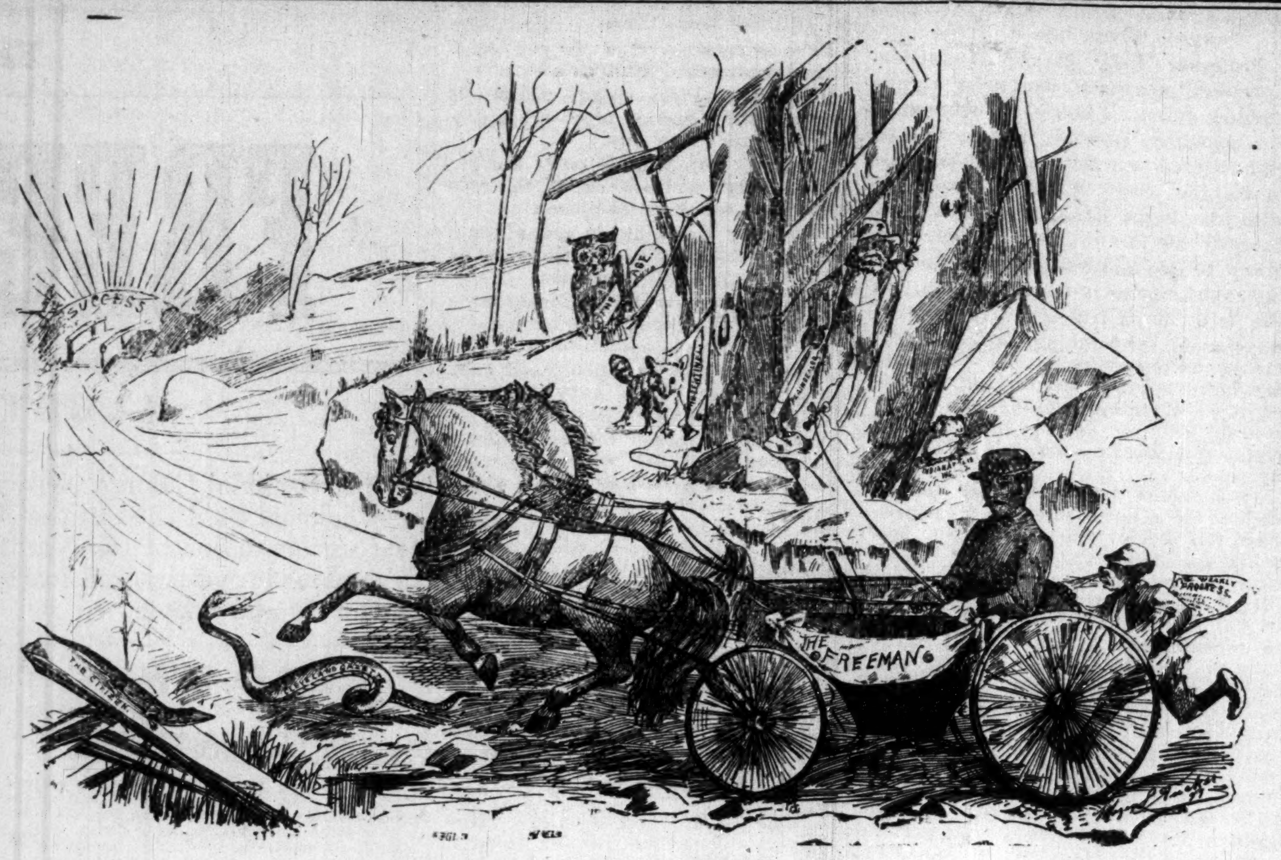
OPEN LETTER FOR CONSIDERATION.

Editor of The Freeman:

A reader wants to know why not hold the Conference to form the League in Chicago instead of Nashville, and says not a hotel there will accommodate a colored man, and has only one colored paper, whilst all the hotels of Chicago will accommodate the convention. Has splendid halls, and great newspapers. If that's their only objections and advantages, let us consider. As it will be purely a colored men's convention, they will have to be financiers to stop in Chicago. Let us move its hotels. Do they mean white or colored papers when they say "great newspapers?" If they have one colored newspaper in Nashville, run entirely by colored men, and not the dictations of white politicians, and in the interest of the race and its elevations and not make issues of the bad, but comment the good. With all of that has Chicago any advantages? If such a Conference will have the effect of breaking down any race prejudice. Why not take it further south? Our majority and representative men are in the South, and if they want it, it belongs to them. Let them say how the delegates shall and will be treated, then if to a disadvantage, its time enough to consider Chicaco or any other Northern city.

Twixt Love and Duty.

The married man with troubled phiz
Sits down and sadly sighs "Alack!"
His pocket-book divided is
'Twixt overcoat and sealskin sacque.



AMENITIES OF THE COLORED PRESS.

The success of The Freeman has put its jealous rivals in a rage. Our artist has kindly represented a few of them in the above picture.

The newly organized singing society of Boston, known as the Beacon Choral Union, seems to have started in on a plan to success. These kind of societies should be organized in every city where there is an ordinary amount of talent. But I know of no city that has any better material to work with than Boston. What has become of the Standard Dramatic Company, of Philadelphia? Why don't they wake up? Do they mean business?

Iowa people are enjoying concerts given by the Nashville students.

Lew Johnson's Minstrels opened at the Salt Lake Theater, Utah, on the 29th, to a packed house.

Lovers of tragedy will have another opportunity to see two great stars together again next season, Messrs. Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett. They will play jointly until the end of the season of '91. Mr. Barrett will be manager as of old, and will receive 40 per cent. of the net receipts, Mr. Chase acting manager, 10 per cent., and Mr. Booth 50 per cent. All of the responsibility is to be bone by Mr. Barrett.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, the theaters took in $2,100,000; at the Exhibition of 1870, $2,600,000; and in 1889, $3,050,000.—N. Y. Sun.

At the Providence, R. I., theaters: Providence Opera House, week Dec. 1, revival of the Boston Theater succesr, "The Exiles," by a carefully selected company under the management of Mr. Eugene Tompkins. Gaiety Opera House, week Dec. 1, John A. Stevens, the great emotional actor of "The Unknown" fame, in his new play which has been highly spoken of by the press, "Wife for Wife."

Miss Ednorah Nahar, elocutionist, of Boston, will appear at A. M. E. Zion Church, New York, on Dec. 17, in a star concert for the benefit of Livingstone College.

Mr. George H. Barnett, basso profundo, formerly of Boston, is now making his home in New York. He is manager of the Drury Opera Co.

Miss Ella Robinson, vocalist, formerly a resident of Providence, R. I., has accepted an engagement at one of the leading theaters in Holland.

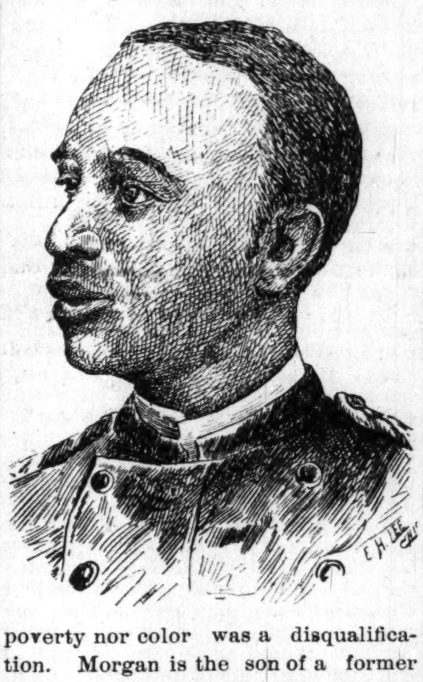
B. F. Lightfoot starts a class in elocution at Providence, Dec. 1.

Prof. Walter Craig, violinist, of New York who is probably the best violinist of color in America, is doing an extensive business. The drama, which was composed by Mme. Louise Mars, of Providence, and spoken of in these columns a few weeks ago will be presented at Ives Post Hall in the above named city on Dec. 4, by the Ideal Dramatic Co. The title of the drama is "[illegible] the Gypsy."

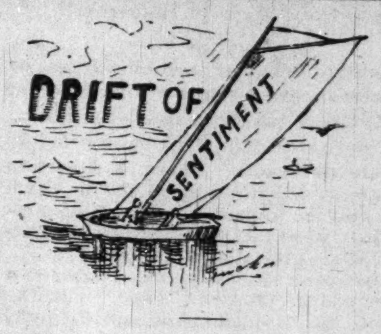
TRAGE.

ORATOR OF THE GRADUATING CLASS AT THE HARVARD COLLEGE.

Clement Garrett Morgan, choice of the senior class in Harvard University for the position of orator on class day, has the distinction of being the first colored man similarly favored. It is habitual with Harvard seniors to distribute class honors with zealous care. In selecting the orator—the spokesman of the class, the man who is to speaks to the audience in Sander's Theater and who is to express in an oration not only the elocutionary attainments, but the broad scholarship of his fellows—there is always a contest in which merit comes off winner, as in the present case, where neither poverty nor color was a disqualification. Morgan is the son of a former slave, now living in West Washington, D. C., and was born in Virginia almost the same time as the proclamation was issued, which made his father a free man. He graduated from the High School in Washington and also learned his trade as a barber in that city. He aspired, however, to become higher and nobler, and shortly afterwards he went to St. Louis as a teacher. He came to Boston in 1884 and entered the Latin school, graduating in 1886 with honorable rank. He then entered Harvard almost penniless and had to earn the money necessary to defray his expenses by working at a barber's chair. During vacation he served as a bell boy in a Saratoga hotel and also made money by delivering public lectures in New England on the "colored problem." He attracted she notice of the college authorities and with the pecuniary help which the college extends to deserving men of scholarly attainments he has been able to meet all his bills so that he can now graduate free from all obligations. His instructors and classmates unite in describing him as a quiet, studious man, having no time, as he has no money, to engage in athletic sports. As a scholar he ranks far above the average, and completes the course in three years. He is popular with all, his firmest friends being those who have known him longest. His family, consisting of two brothers and four sisters, resides at Georgetown, and Morgan himself is engaged to be married to a young lady living in Springfield, Ill.—Ex.



After a bitter wrangle, John N. Sullivan, an old soldier, was appointed postmaster at Berne, and he moved the postoffice into a drug store owned by a Democrat. This added additional fuel to the ill-feeling already existing, and the disgruntled Republicans were successful in getting Sullivan's appointment revoked, and a township committeeman named Wagoner appointed. The latter refuses to qualify, and the tangle is greater than ever.



Col. Sexton, postmaster at Chicago, has appointed about twenty colored men to positions in his office. There is one thing of which the Colonel may feel assured, and that is that when a colored man is the successful candidate, he is apt to pan out a Republican.—Ex.

M'KEOWN BEFORE AND AFTER.

George McKeown, a native of the "Ould Dart," fell afoul of an untutored African, whom he attempted to instruct in American ways. The meeting was in an alley last night, and a physician and several yards of bandages were needed for McKeown when he was hauled out of the alley.—News.

We have yelled "politics" until the seat of our pants have become ragged; we are barefooted; and all that we cad get is "wait, boys, don't push your claims." Claim or no claim, we'll starve no more. We'll heal our lungs, and vote as we choose.—Brothers Optic.

The Negro is the middle man. He is shot at by the Democrats, ignored by the Republicans, and butchered by the ignorant. What must he do? Unite.—Optic

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Editor E. E. Cooper, of the Indianapolis Freeman, certainly deserves great credit for the success he is making of that paper. "It is a daisy."—Star of Zion.

The Indianapolis Freeman contained week before last a brief sketch of our managing editor. The Freeman, aside from being an ably edited paper, is doing a good work in making familiar to the public the features and life work of our representative men and women. Afro-American Spokesman.

HI, THERE, JIMMIE.

Dr. J. B. Elbert, of Indianapolis, arrived in the city, Wednesday. He comes to locate. For the benefit of the girls we will state that he is young, handsome, sings tenor, and is (so he says) not engaged.—Free Speech, Memphis, Tenn.

THE PEORIA, ILL., NEWS.

Quite a number of friends and relatives assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith, 403 North Adamo street, on Wednesday evening, November 20th, to witness the marriage of their youngest daughter, Florence, to Mr. E. H. Hagan. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. A. Clark. The bride was attired in cream-colored cashmere and surah. The groom wore the conventional black. After congratulations the party sat down to an elegant repast. The young couple were the recipients of many valuable and handsome presents. They will reside with the bride's parent's.

Mr. H. W. Jameson, the critic of our literary society, last Wednesday left for Tennessee, where he will teach school during the wintea.

Mr. James Davis, who has been spending the summer in Ohio, has returned.

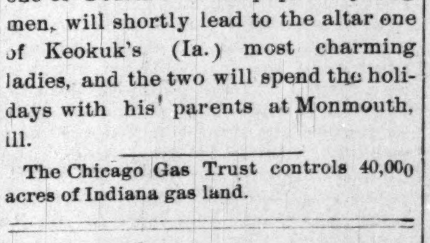
The ladies will organize a W. C. T. U. on Thursday evening.

Ernest Gilbert, the little boy who was kicked by a horse five weeks ago, died on Saturday last and was buried on Monday.

Quite an interest is being manifested in the meetings at Zion Baptist church. Elder Cushon, of Jacksonville, is assisting J. W. Huse this week.

Rumor has it that Mr. E. F. Thomas, one of Peoria's most popular young men, will shortly lead to the altar one of Keokuk's (Ia.) most charming ladies, and the two will spend the holidays with his parents at Monmouth, Ill.

The Chicago Gas Trust controls 40,000 acres of Indiana gas land.



A game of hide and seek.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Mr. Edward Cord, President of the Pittsburg Plate-glass Company, recently wrote to the Treasury Department to the effect that fifty skilled laborers were required to keep their plant in operation, and that as this was a new industry in the country it was necessary to obtain the laborers from abroad. He desired to be informed, before taking action, in the matter if the importation of the required laborers would be permitted. Acting Secretary Batchellor Friday informed him that he did not see how it could be done, inasmuch the alien contract labor law is absolute on the subject, and must be enforced, adding that as plate-glass has been manufactured in this country for over twenty years it could hardly be regarded as a new industry.

Republican members of Congress will caucus for Speaker on the evening of Nov. 30.

Congressman Carter, in a lengthy interview on the senatorial outlook in Montana says: "I am satisfied that the State Auditor, whose duty it is under the law to call the roll in the State House of Representatives prior to organization, will recognize as members those persons declared by the State returning board to have been elected; hence the Republicans will have a majority of about six in the House on the first roll-call. The Senate will be a tie, and, inasmuch as the Constitution provides that a quorum shall consist of a majority of members, it is possible that the Democrats may prevent organization of the Senate by absenting themselves. In that case the deadlock may continue until the Legislature expires by limitation at the end of ninety days, when the Governor, who is a Democrat, can appoint ad interim Senators.

Secretary Noble girded himself Friday and strode down to the Pension Office, where he smote the re-raters hip and thigh, and seventeen heads fell before his hand. Whether he was weary with the slaughter, or ceased because he considered it a good day's work, is not to be related here, but there are rumors that other heads will go off, and that he will not cease to slay until the heads of every man in the Pension Office who has been engaged in the business of illegal rerating of pensioners fall beneath his ax. The slaughter was premeditated, and the result of Cabinet action. The Secretary of the Interior has been making a careful examination into all of the cases in which pensions were increased by Commissioner Tanner, and has had the Attorney-General in consultation with him in regard to the legal questions involved. These two gentlemen have come to the conclusion that the reratings were illegal in nearly every instance, and that there was a conspiracy among certain leading officials of the Pension Office to increase the pensions of each other and at the same time confer a similar favor upon more prominent men, like Senator Manderson, who they expected would make the business respectable.

The decision of the Secretary and the Attorney-General was that the reratings were not only irregular, without precedent, and not justified by law, but that the money was illegally held by those who received it. There was no disposition to accuse the rerated persons of fraud, but it was decided that they should be discharged from the employment of the government, and that an attempt should be made to recover the money. In many of the cases the money has been already expended. The men who received it are poor, and it will be practically impossible to collect anything from them. In such cases it was decided that the pensions legitimately due such persons should be withheld, and their quarterly allowances credited to them until the amount was made good. This, of course, would be preferred by the culprits, because some of them do not get more than a hundred dollars a year, and it would take ten or twelve years and, perhaps, twenty years, for the government to reimburse itself. It has not yet been decided, but it is expected that legal proceedings will be commenced against certain of the pensioners who are able to repay the money.

Some of the leading Republican members of the House have perfected a plan which they believe will result in the immediate settlement of four contested election cases. When the House is called together for the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, General Clark, the present Clerk, will preside, and will administer the oath to the members. It is not designed to interfere with the administration of the oath to any of the members, but as soon as all those whose certificates of election are in the hands of the Clerk are sworn in, some Republican will move that the credentials held by Messrs. Smith, McGinniss and Atkinson, of West Virginia and Mudd, of Maryland, be received and that they be given the seats for which Messrs. Jackson, Alderson, Pendleton and Compton, respectively, hold certificates. It is argued on the Republican side that these men were clearly elected and that they are deprived of their certificates by fraud. It is expected that General Clark will refuse to submit the motion to the House, whereupon the member who makes the motion will submit it himself, and as there will be a majority of Republicans present, it is believed that the motion will prevail, and that the four gentlemen will be able to hold their seats until the question can be judicially determined by the proper committee as to the right of the respective claimants to the seat in question. In other words, the scheme is to make contestees out of the four contestants, and vice versa. It is argued in support of this plan that the House is, under the Constitution, the sole judge of the rights of its own members to the seats within the body, and that members present at the opening of the coming Congress can start in next month exactly as did the first House of Representatives, one hundred years ago.

St. Louis has opened headquarters at Washington for the World's Fair.

Ex-Pension Commissioners Dudley and Tanner have formed a pension agency partnership.

FOR THE WESTERN FARMER.

Interesting and Instructive Gleanings About Affairs of Agriculture.

A Writer Who Opposes "Too Much" Plowing --Treatment of Foot-Rot in Cattle--Value of the Mule as a Farm Animal--About Celery.

Too Much Plowing.

It is possible that we use the plow more than we need and more than we ought, says a writer in the Omaha World. Many have become convinced that such is the case. Twenty years ago the advocates of sub-soiling and deep plowing were in the majority. Then many market gardeners spaded their land because a plow did not go deep enough. Now not a few who raise onions do not plow their land, but simply scratch the surface with a harrow or rake. Peter Henderson, an authority on gardening, advocates "firming soil" to insure the germination of small seed and the growth of young plants. Many farmers now state that the best way to secure a good "catch" of grass is to scatter the seed on ground that has not recently been plowed and to allow the rain or frost to cover it. For a century traders in Asia have laughed at the way the farmers prepared their land for a crop of wheat by simply scratching the surface with a piece of iron attached to a stick. They have been informed that they could double their yield if they would properly plow their ground. But persons have recently discovered that these primitive farmers have all the time been pursuing the right course.

That very light and sandy land has been plowed too often and too deep is now generally admitted. It needs to be rendered more firm, but the use of the plow renders it more loose. On the light land in Kansas and Nebraska good crops of corn are raised when the seed is put in by means of the implement known as the "lister." It is simply a machine for planting corn on land that has not recently been plowed. If the roots and butts of corn did not interfere with the use of a harrow and grain drill there would be no occasion for plowing most corn fields before sowing oats. If the soil contains much clay and has become compact it should be plowed, but if it is light and sandy a plow will not be needed to render it fit for a seed-bed.

Foot-Rot in Cattle.

Foot-rot in cattle is of two forms, simple and contagious, and the latter is mainly recognized by its speed through a herd without any sufficient local cause in management or character of soil occupied. The symptoms are lameness and sores between or about the claws, varying in severity according to the extent of the trouble. It is most common in herds that are pastured on soft, boggy lands, where the hoof is worn away as fast as it grows, or on hard, stony land, where the hoof is worn down to the quick. It also occurs on clayey soils where the spaces between the claws are liable to be clogged with the dried clay.

The treatment called for is to clean and wash the parts and touch the raw places with a feather dipped in a mixture of one part sulphuric acid to four parts water. Another method is to cleanse and then cover sores with tar and a cloth to keep it in place. Animals with long toes caused by standing on plank floors or from want of wearing travel should have their feet pared as often as they grow unshapely.

Contagious foot-rot calls for isolation of the affected animals to prevent the spread of the disease among healthy ones. If the pastures or general treatment are at fault, remove the cause if possible when discovered. Chloride of lime used freely about the stables will have a purifying influence.

The milk of any animal that is badly diseased is liable to harm weak stomachs, particularly of young children. Yet a cow may have a sore foot without rendering her milk dangerous as human food. When an animal is so badly diseased with foot-rot that it cannot or will not stand, but creeps along on its knees, it is not in a condition to take on much flesh or fat from feeding. Many farmers and cattle men aim to keep their cattle in such high condition that if any accident or slight ailment occurs they may be turned for beef if deemed best without delay.

I am aware that the disease is communicable to man, but there is another somewhat similar disease, so far as the feet are concerned, the "foot and mouth disease," that may be conveyed to man through the milk. The responsibility of one who should introduce foot-rot into a neighborhood would depend upon the circumstances connected with its introduction. If done knowingly and maliciously such person should receive just punishment.—New England Farmer.

Value of the Mule.

A mule weighing 1,000 pounds is about as strong as a horse weighing 1,500 pounds. If well used mules will live twenty-five to forty years. They are useful nearly twice as long as heavy horses, often three times as long if used on the paved streets of cities. As a rule mules do not become vicious if used continuallly, but horse mules will frequently kill pigs, calves, sheep, etc., if kept idle and well fed. Mules are generally considered to be jumpers, and are certainly more given to fence-jumping than the average horse. However, thousands of pastures in the west contain mules, the fences being slightly higher than those in the east. In caring for mules the same rule should be followed as in the care of horses, namely, kind treatment, quiet but firm control being exercised. Mules should be broken to the bridle and halter while very young, and before they get their strength, that they may be the easier handled. If this plan is adopted there will be little trouble with them as they develop, and when strong enough to be put to work they will take to it as naturally as does a horse. Mule colts demand as much care and warmth in winter as any other animal, and the size and stamina depend as much on food as does that of the horse.—New England Homestead.

Treatment of Celery.

Celery, whether self-blanching or otherwise, can be grown with much or little labor, but like other vegetables, the more care that is given the better will be the result. There is a certain crispness and delicacy of flavor which can only be imparted by banking generously with earth. Previous to banking, some attention is necessary.

Last year, says a writer, I bought a few pounds of straw paper, cut the sheets into 10-inch strips, and wrapped each plant in a paper jacket, then hilled up almost to the top of the papers. After a little practice this can be done as expeditiously as the ordinary tying up. This wrapping should be done when the plants are perhaps a foot high, keeping the loose ends of the paper in place with a handful of earth, thrown on with a garden trowel, until the row is finished. Care should always be taken in hilling up to give a broad base to the hill, as the soil will need to be drawn up higher, later on, if the plants have grown far enough above the paper to make it necessary. Persons raising celery on a large scale, for orninary market purposes, would hardly care to take this trouble, but if only a few hundred for family use are grown, this plan can not be too highly recommended. There are two advantages gained by this process. (1) There are no crooked stalks, as is often the case when the plants are tied up; (2) it prevents earth-worms from nibbling the stalks, which they are sure to do in a wet season.

Averages.

In associated dairying, averages will not do, as they do not secure the ends of justice. They may be all well enough in the general result, but they rob Peter of his just dues to pay Paul what does not belong to him. They are a perpetual discouragement to all improvement in quality. There can be no justice in associated butter or cheese making without accurate tests of the quality of milk for both the purposes. The available fats for butter, and the available solids for cheese, must be determined, if justice is done. We have no really reliable test for either that can be applied to every mess of milk. The need of these has long been felt by those who look beneath the surface of things, but they are not yet forthcoming. A mere determination of the solids of milk does not show what proportion the cheese-maker can get, as neither the albumen nor the sugar is available for his use, save to a very limited extent; nor does a mere determination of the butter fats present show what proportion of them can be recovered by the butter maker. The desideratum is a reliable test for both butter and cheese. The true value of milk for either cannot be determined by the gross amount of any one or all of its constituents.

Wintering Geraniums.

At the Horticultural Society several ladies recently discussed various methods of keeping geraniums over winter. One said that she hung her geraniums by the roots to the ceiling of the cellar if the cellar was not too cold. Another planted hers in the cellar floor and heaped up the sand over the plants, which she watered once or twice during the winter. A third filled boxes with sand and planted her geraniums in these, which she placed in the cellar and watered occasionally during the winter. The fourth visitor, ignoring all suggestions, said that she preferred to take slips from her geraniums and to leave the old plants out of doors, where they would certainly be killed.

Poultry.

Never fatten a turkey in a coop. It is a bird that loses flesh if confined too long.

The hen that keeps herself busy scratching in the manure heap will always prove to be a good layer. Industry and egg production are inseparable with hens.

The lice do not cease work in winter. A warm poultry house is as favorable to them as to poultry.

Hens may be kept in larger flocks in the winter than in summer, as crowding on the roost is not so injurious.

The Bantam lays a larger egg, in proportion to size, and cost of food, than any other fowl, and, though small gives a larger profit in proportion to room required and care bestowed.

The Harvest.

We look abroad on thrifty fields
Spread over hill and plain,
And ask just how the harvest comes?
How grows the golden grain?

Did not the farmer plow and sow,
And God His promise keep,
No thrifty fields there'd be to view;
No golden grain to reap.

Man plants the seed; God makes it grow;
The bounteous harvest sends.
'Tis God and man, co-workers, they
Achieve such wondrous ends.

Succession to Victoria's Throne.

I hear that the Duke has worried the Queen considerably about the question of the succession to the throne in the event of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George dying without issue, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Empress Frederick are understood to be strongly of the opinion that in order to prevent any possibility of dispute and troubles in the future, there ought to be a formal understanding on the subject. It is undoubtedly desirable that such questions should be properly and publicly settled in good time, and human life being uncertain, the anticipated situation might arrive any day. Lord Salisbury has been much to blame for letting the matter slide in order to avoid threatened disputes, as a formal announcement ought certainly to have been made to parliament before the marriage took place.—London Truth.

The Devil Is a Gentleman.

The opinion of a Chicago clergyman that there are no devils is, doubtless, based on the belief that it would be impossible to get up anything in that line to beat the men with whom he comes in daily contact.

LEFT-LEGGED HUMANITY.

Why a Man when Lost Always Travels Around in a Circle.

Professor Ball, in "Le Dualisme Cerebral," speaks of man as a right-handed animal. Being right-handed, it is popularly assumed that he is also right-legged, but this does not appear to be the case. Standing, working with the right hand, there is a tendency to use the left leg for balance. Many people find less exertion in going round circles to the right than to the left. Race tracks are nearly always made for running circles to the right. So the majority of movements are more readily performed to the right, as dancing, running, etc. The rule in walking is to keep to the right, and this appears to be almost universal.

It is more natural to bear to the right. Of a large number of people from the better educated classes are asked about the existence of the rule, only sixty-seven per cent males and fifty-three per cent females were aware of the rule; the large majority obey it unconsciously in walking. Crowds tend to bear to the right. The left leg being the stronger, it is more readily brought into action; hence troops start off with the left foot; it is the foot which is placed into the stirrup of the saddle or step of the bicycle in mounting; so the left foot is the foot from which a man starts in jumping.

In the experiments of G. H. Darwin, blind-folding boys and telling them to walk straight, the righthanded one diverged to the right and vice versa. From measurements of Dr. Garson of the skeletons of two legs, in 54.3 per cent the left was the longer and 35.8 the right. For measurements of the feet the writer collected the drawings and measurements of 200 pairs with the result that in 44 per cent the left was longer, in 21.5 per cent the right, and in 34.5 per cent they were the same size. Measurement at the first joint gave 56 per cent left large, and at the instep 42.5 per cent. From the table of the figures it is observed that the left foot is more frequently the larger in the male than the female sex, and the percentage of feet of the same size is greater in the female. The percentage of the right larger than the left is very constant, whereas the number of the left larger and those in which both feet were the same size are much more variable.

Man, being naturally or artificially righthanded and left-legged, tends unconciously to bear to the right; lower animals, on the other hand, appear nearly always to circle to the left.

Marriage Anciently.

The Hebrews had a beautiful and elevated idea of the marriage relation, the Greeks had not. Sparta cared nothing for the sanctity of marriage, and it was considered customary and reputable for men to give their wives over to their friends. Aristotle speaks of men buying wives from one another. Homer refers to the fact that the father was the owner of the child until she was beyond his control, and was paid for her in cattle, and this was called cattle-finding. A Trojan ally, who was slain by Agamemnon, had given 100 cattle to obtain a wife, and then promised 1,000 head of sheep and goats besides. If the wife proved unfaithful the husband could demand back the price. Under the Roman law a dowager had to go with the wife.

Affinity and consanguinity were formerly, in some countries, greater objections to marriage than now. Gregory forbade the marriage of cousins. The Church of England does not forbid such marriages. Some of our states do and some do not. The romantic Cleopatra was a daughter of a brother and sister, and she wedded her younger brother, according to the custom of the Ptolemies. Many authorities claim that marriage to cousins is not detrimental where there had not been such marriages in the family before.

The marriage ceremony has differed in all ages. Among the ancient Hebrews marriage began with the betrothal, but no formality was required. By his teaching Christ became a legislator on this subject and ennobled the relation more than it had ever been in the world's history.—Cin. Com. Gazette.

Remarkable Mesmerism.

In one of the law courts of Helsingborg, Sweden, a queer case of hypnotism has puzzled the judges. A young medical student brought suit against a practising physician in the town for having hypnotized him several times against his will, with the result that his nervous system was injured and his mind somewhat enfeebled. Several witnesses appeared for the plaintiff, and, to the astonishment of the court, they all appeared to be crazy, and gave the most contradictory and astounding testimony. Hereupon a medical gentleman came upon the stand and still further astonished the court with the announcement that his confrere, the defendant, had hypnotized the witnesses and made them say just whatever he liked. Finally the court adjourned the case and appointed a commission to see if the entire crowd were not crazy.

They'll Hush When He Begins.

Good land! The yard-wide cheek of some people. Here's a poet in Memphis who thinks he is dying and begins a poem describing his entrance into paradise in this way: "Hush, hush your music, angel band. List while I speak the thoughts that rise," etc. Well, we expect the band will quit playing when they see a man from Memphis come in there; it will be enough to take away the breath of any angel; but just think of the gall of a man who has spent his life in that sort of a town asking the angels to hold their noise and listen to him talk the minute he gets into heaven.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

An Evidence of Progress.

The New Yorkers are progressing with the Grant monument much faster than we had expected they would. Already they have printed pictures of it in their newspapers.—Washington Post.

TALK OF THE DAY.

Time flies, yet the orchestral leader sits still and beats time.

First mattress—"How do you feel?" Second mattress—"Full as a tick."

Improving—First pipe—"How is your health?" Second pipe—"I'm getting stronger every day."

Chicago's water supply costs her $1,000 annually—and several of the residents don't drink water either.

"You say drinking is one of your husband's failings?" "Failings? Oh, no. It is one of his successes."

Happy thought: First Corkscrew—"What now?" Second Corkscrew—"I think I shall open a small bottle."

Dentists ought to make good campaign orators; they have such an effective way of taking the stump.

Not so numerous—"I tell you blood is thicker than water," cried the orator. "Not on Wall street, it ain't," yelled one of his hearers.

Force of Habit.—Lieut. Bang (as the wedding party leaves the altar)—"M—m—, just dress up there on the right, will you, dearest?"

The nights are getting colder: Front Gate—"Ta, ta, old friend, I'm just off for my vacation." Parlor Chair—"Ah me! I've had mine."

The new spitz: He—"That's a handsome dog you have there. What breed is it?" Boston High School graduate (embarrassed)—"That! that's a saliva dog."

A Hint to Get Out—Loafer—"How are you? Just thought I'd drop in awhile to kill time." Busy man—"Well, we don't want any of our time killed."

Mrs. Brown—"And so your son became a missionary? Did the heathen receive him kindly?" Mrs. Smith—"Very kindly. They were unusually hungry, it is supposed."

The force of habit.—Jiggletts—"What are the latest shades in neckwear?" Druglets (who has tended a soda fountain)—"Strawberry, lemon, vanilla, chocolate, sarsaparilla."

Judge—"Witness, you are 40 years of age?" Female Witness—"Yes—alas! One gets older every day. And yet I was young once (heaving a sigh). Ah! your worship would hardly believe how young I was!"

Mrs. Finnigan's view of it.—Grocer "Is it five or ten cents' worth of soap you want. Mrs. Finnigan—"Tin cints' worth, indade! Whin there's much in the house much'll be used—give me foive cints' worth."

Should not be disturbed—Servant—"Will madam speak a little lower?" Mistress—"What is the matter? Have any of the children been taken sick?" Servant—"No, ma'am; but this is the hour for Fido's afternoon nap."

Edith—"I don't like electrical light in a house." Jack—"Why?" Edith—"Because it can be turned on so unexpectedly—by pa, for instance," Jack—"Well, let us go out on the piazza. The moon won't play us any tricks."

He saved himself in time.—Ella—"I know I am ugly but I love you, Erastus. I have $20,000 a year. Will you marry me?" Erastus—"Yes, darling, I'd marry you if you were twice as ugly—as you say you are, my beautiful birdie."

Pompous English Author—"My ambition, sir, is to be buried in Westminster Abbey beside the great men of England's past." American Person—"Indeed! Mine is to remain alive and kicking among the ordinary men of America's present."

Gentlemen of Leisure. Baseball—"Where are you going to spend the evening, pard?" Bat—"Oh, I'm going to the ball. Won't you come along!" Baseball—"No, thanks. Thought you might be induced to go along with me. I'm going on a bat."

Tompkins—"I heard you started a paper out west some time ago." Johnkins—"Yes, and the first issue of it was a remarkable one." Tompkins—"Remarkable? In what respect?" Johnkins—"Besides being the first, it was also the last issue."

Occultism in Boston—Ethel (six years old)—"I have secured mamma's permission to come over and spend the afternoon with you." Mabel (seven)—"That's nice. You sit over there and read Gadbury's Genethilalogia while I finish Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos."

Faith in the Administration.—Visitor—"You say you sent this money to your son in an unregistered letter; aren't you afraid it will be lost?" Mrs. Imple—"Oh, no indeed! I just put 'Money with care' on the envelope and I know Mr. Wanamaker is honest."

Another broken friendship.—Miss Effie Ancee (just engaged)—"What do you think Edwin said last night! That if he had to choose either me or a million dollars, he wouldn't even look at the million." Miss May Tour (still waiting)—"Dear, loyal fellow! I suppose he didn't like to risk the temptation."

A Gook Recommendation.—Coasting Captain (desirous of getting his vessel piloted down the river, to a friend)—"Say, Boggs, that Sam Tufts wants to pilot me down. Hez he had much 'xperience? S'pose he knows whar all the rocks be?" Friend (gruffly)—"Hump'! Waal, he'd orter. He's been on 'em all times enough."

A farm journal advises its readers to "be quiet among bees." The observance of this advice depends largely upon the conduct of the bees. A man may go among bees with the resolve to be as quiet as a pair of lovers in the front parlor, but if an unruly bee inserts its weapon under the man's epidermis his good resolution vanishes into thin air and he immediately becomes as noisy as Comanche Indian.

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So far as we are acquainted with colored journalism, the best paper published in the interests of the colored people is The Freeman of this city. No other paper is doing as good work in the special field indicated. Its advocacy of the interests of the colored people is able and dignified, and its illustrated sketches of the colored literary men and women are exceedingly well conceived and executed.—Indianapolis Journal.

A GROWING PAPER.

The Freeman, a paper conducted in this city by Edward E. Cooper, in the interests of the colored race, has grown to be a creditable journal. It is illustrated each week, well printed, and is well conducted editorially.—Indianapolis News.

IT MUST BE SEEN.

The Freeman of this city is the ablest newspaper in the United States published by colored men. The paper itself is proof of this statement.—Sun.

The Washington Bee, one of the ablest colored newspapers published says of us: Editor Cooper, of the Indianapolis "Freeman," is the most enterprising Negro Journalist in the country.

The "Freeman" is a necessity.

The National Leader; The Freeman, of Indianapolis, Ind., E. E. Cooper, manager is the only pictorial publisher in the country. Though in its infancy it has taken front rank in illustrates newspaperdom. We consider it the Harper's Weekly of the colored race.

The illustrated "Freeman" of Indianapolis, Ind., is to the colored people, what Frank Leslie is to the whites.—The Advocate, Leavenworth, Kan.

Brother Optic; The Freeman the only illustrated Negro newspaper published, shoots straight at the mark, and fills a long felt need in Negro Journalism. It speaks its sentiments, regardless of friends, and asks for the recognition of the Negro—not as brutes but as American citizens. How can our leaders do without it?

One of our contemporaries kindly says; The Freeman is a new and long needed venture in Negro journalism, every department complete and ably managed, which demonstrates the fact that we have men among us who possess the same marke tastes, traits and abilities which the white men have."

Another remarks; "The Freeman adds another brilliant star to Negro Journalism. Unlike the ordinary weekly journal, it is an illustrated paper, with strong editorials and fresh news that gives it a decided advantage over the average weekly newspaper.

The Freeman, the only illustrated journal in America published by colored men, came to our desk this week, and is beyond all apprehension the neatest and best. Success to you Brother Cooper.—Leavenworth Advocate.

The Freeman is the only illustrated paper published by a colored man in the United States. It is a credit to Edward E. Cooper, the talented editor and proprietor, and to his race. We commend it to our friends and patrons.—The Crusade.

It is one of the most instructive and interesting papers we have ever read.—Plain Speaker, South Carolina.

It is the best effort yet made in Negro journalism. It deserves a place around the fireside of every lover of the race.—The Vindicator.

The Freeman is a credit to journalism, and shows that we are rising.—The Herald, Va.,

The Freeman is, without a doubt, the most creditable journalistic effort yet put forth by the Negro. It is striking evidence and unmistakable proof of latent and undeveloped genius and innate ability lying dormant in the Negro race. It is the duty of every reading Negro to encourage and support this most excellent paper.—Pine Bluff Hornet.

"It is a credit too and shows the advance the colored race is making in journalism," says another.

The position of The Freeman among the Negro journals is admirable and unique. The faithful portraiture and graphic sketches of noted colored men published weekly are gratifying in a high degree.—Southern News.

The Freeman is indeed the best and finest journal published by the Negro race, It contains cuts and biographical sketches of our prominent men and women, and portrays the colored race as it is.—Progress, Ala.

On the last page is always found a comic cut of some of the common discriminations practiced against the race. The paper is well edited, and a credit to the editor and the race.—The Corner stone.

Decidedly the best newsyaper in typographical makeup and mechanical arrangement published in this country is The Freeman, an illustrated independent journal issued every Saturday at Indianapolis, Ind. If our people desire a really good paper we advise them to subscribe to it. Among its contributors are many of the best Negro writers in this country.—Va, Lancet.

The Freeman is by far the best and ablest newspaper the colored people have ever had.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

As a Newspaper.

It gives a complete review of the doings of the colored people everywhere. It gives special attention to the worthy achievements and general progress of the race.

A Political Paper.

It is independent in politics and fearless in its advocacy of the rights of the colored people. It will commend the good and condemn the bad in all parties. It believes in free speech, a free ballot and a fair count.

An Historical Paper.

It devotes unceasing research to the hitherto unpublished history of the Negro in this country and will from time to time print and illustrate the legends and romances of the Negro, written by colored authors.

A Literary Paper.

It keeps a pace with the educational and literary progress of the race. It will review all books and criticise all publications by colored men and women. It endeavors to encourage and create a demand for the works of colored authors

An Illustrated Paper.

It portrays the colored race as it is, and not as it is misrepresented by many of our white contemporaries. It will print from time to time cuts and sketches of our prominent men and women, and full contemporary happenings which relate to colored people.

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It is the peer of any in the land, and is brimful of spicy news each week. Particular attention will be given to the stage, the pulpit, the school room and workshop and the leading occupations and professions of the race.

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A BULL AND A BRASS BAND.

errible and Lugubrious Wallings of Amateurs Reduced to Quiet.

A grievous disaster happened to a ass band up near Moira the other y, says the Melbourne Punch. The nd was a band of amateurs mostly, d the members were learning to ow into the cornet and the flute, and restle with the ring-trumpet and the mbals, and pound the big drum and e triangle, but being more conscienous and considerate than musical mateurs generally are, they took up eir brass fittings and went far t into the leafy solitudes to blow Home, Sweet Home" into the artled atmosphere in great tattered raps and promiscuous gobs, and atch all the lugubrious bitterness t of "The Last Rose of Summer," d fill the district with uncanny ails and quivering bitterness. They mped on the side of a hill beyond e ken of disinterested individuals, d rigged their stands, shipped their struments, filled themselves with ind, spread their legs and tackled Rob Roy MacGregor O," making the retched tune howl like a lunatic sylum at the first snatch; then pulling piecemeal, shaking it and killing it inches; and the wild, weird clangor uried itself in the unsympathetic rest.

The band had got the tune under d were fiercely worrying it as deribed, and the conductor was shakg his stick and encouraging his myridons to further atrocities, when a rge black bull hove violently over e hill and charged the congregation. here were a thundering of rushing oofs, a heavy thud, a noise of conding elements, a cloud of dust, en momentary silence, while musians and bassoons and cornets and ugles and kettledrums were hurtling mid-air; then it began to rain elodious accessories and instruentalists, and presently, when the and had pulled the splinters out of self and wiped its eyes, it gazed reoachfully down toward the valley d saw only a swart bovine going pidly across the country, encircled a base drum and bearing a tromne on its horns. The band rested a hile and swore; then it took up its reckage and wended sadly back to wn. There are some brass instruents for auction.

She Paid the Fares.

A stout, jolly, florid-faced woman arded a Broadway horse-car at Fortycond street one bright, sunny afteron last week, says the New York un. She was accompanied by a ung couple, evidently lover and eetheart. The three had no sooner und seats than the young man thrust s hand in his vest pocket and made a sh for the rear platform where the nductor was standing in a half eam. But the old lady, who had en whispering to her daughter, ouldn't have it. She dashed through e car like a cyclone and, catching e young man by the collar, jerked m back so quickly that he almost st his balance.

"No, Jimmy," she cried, breathless, pay the fares. You go back and talk Dorothy."

Jimmy protested, but without avail. e prospective mother-in-law pulled ut her purse, and with a majestic air anded a a silver half dollar to the conctor.

"Take the fares out," she said. I'm married woman, and no man but my usband can treat me."

Nothing Like Praise.

Parents are too often slow to see the otive of their children's kindest ctions. A little fellow has been readg of some young hero who helped his ther and mother in all sorts of ways; nd after racking his brains to think ow he, too, can help, he remembers hat he can fetch his father's slippers, nd take his boots away and put them the proper place. Without saying word to anybody, when evening omes he does it; but the father is so ccupied that he notices not what the oy has done. The little fellow hopes n, thinking that when he goes to bed is father will say how pleased he was see Charley so willing to help; but ot a word is uttered, and the boy goes p to bed with a choking feeling in his hroat, and says his prayers by the edside with a sadness very real in his eart.

Parents often complain of children ot being so ready to help as they hould be; the fault is with the parents, ho have not known how to evoke eelings with which the heart of every hild is richly stored. All words of pproval are helpful and encouraging. n a large family there have been ays of anxiety and care. The eldest aughter by her skill in teaching has arned a little extra money, and withut a word to any one she lays nearly ll of it out in buying things that are uch needed in the house. What joy lls her heart when a fond mother takes er aside, and with emotion that canot be concealed says how thankful she s for such considerate kindness, and urmurs: "I don't know what we hould do without you, darling." My riends, do not be so chary of these ords of encouragement. — Good Words.

A new railway in Kansas bears the name f the Hutchinson, Oklahoma & Gulf, and ill doubtless become known to fame as he Route H. O. G. or Die.—Chicago Tribne.

A HUNTER'S PERIL.

His Encounter With a Bear in the Shadow.

He had been telling her some of his hunting experiences. "And did you ever really encounter a bear?" she asked.

"Yes," he said, modestly, "but the story is scarcely worth relating. I remember it was a bright, frosty night, and I had become separated from my companions. I was walking along briskly, not in the mood for excitement at all, but rather thoughtful and unobservant. I had been walking in the light for some time, but turned for a moment into the shadow, when suddenly my hand brushed against something soft. I started, stopped, and there, so close that I had actually touched him in passing, was a huge bear. He sat motionless, erect on his haunches, his white teeth gleaming and his fiery eyes gazing straight into my face. I tell you it was close quarters. I do not know just what I did, but I got away without a scratch, and I left a dead bear there."

"Oh, George!" exclaimed the girl, looking into his face with glistening eyes. She said no more, but she thought how noble, how brave, how strong! as she nestled closer to him.

George kissed her tenderly.

Forty-five minutes later George was walking down Broadway, and as he approached a furrier's shop he turned into the shadow and stood before the sign of the big bear to light his cigar. "Old friend," he said, between puffs, "I leave thee dead again," and he passed on.—Puck.

The National Flower.

The proposition that a national flower be selected by popular vote has elicited wide discussion. Many contestants have been named, chiefly the arbutus or Mayflower, the sunflower, the daisy and the golden-rod. Sentimental considerations connect the arbutus with early New England history. but it is a flower rarely seen in many parts of the land. Probably not more than one-half of the people of the United States have ever seen one. As for the golden-rod and the daisy, they are weeds, and quite too plentiful for popularity. The sunflower is preferable to either of these. So long as more than one-half of the people of this country are farmers, and all are dependent upon the farming industry, it is hardly likely that on a full vote any weed can obtain the requisite number of votes.

We propose a new contestant. What is the matter with clover as a national flower? It is beautiful, fragrant and useful. A field of clover in bloom is a fine sight, far finer than a field of daisies or golden-rod could possibly be. No one of the contestants has such agreeable fragrance. From white clover also the finest honey is made. It is true clover is not a native plant, the argument of nativity being the stronghold of the advocates of the arbutus and golden-rod. But we, too, are not indigenous here. Most Americans now are of European descent, with an infusion of African blood in some sections. As the Indian has given way to white civilization, so the golden-rod with its picturesqueness will give way to fields of clover. In the good time coming there will not be as many daisies or as much golden-rod or arbutus as now. Civilization will subdue these and replace them with something better. So we had better be a little careful about selecting as a national flower something that is known to half the country mainly as a weed, and that is likely to grow less and less, that is not really representative of anything in our national character and prospects.—American Cultivator.

A Saving Pastor.

There has just died at Patterdale, in Westmoreland, a clergyman of the name of Matheson, aged 90, and who had been an incumbent of that parish for the long period of sixty years. During the early part of his life his benefice brought him only £12, or about $60, a year, but this was afterward increased to £18, or about $90, a year, which it never exceeded. On this he married, brought up four children and lived comfortably with his neighbors; educated a son at the university and left $8,000 behind him. With that singular simplicity and inattention to form which characterizes a country life, he himself read the burial service over his mother; he married his father to a second wife, and afterward buried him also; he published his own banns of marriage in his church with a woman whom he had previously christened, and he himself solemnized the marriage of all his children.—London Paper.

Science Always Ready.

Caller—"Doctor, Mr. Divine, the muscle reader, fell into a sort of trance a little while ago and we cannot arouse him. Is it catalepsy or death?"

Doctor [a great scientist]—"Bring me his head and I'll soon tell you."—New York Weekly.

The Annual Rest.

Young Husband—"My dear, after a year of unremitting labor and closest economy we have, I find, succeeded in saving about $300. What shall we do with it?"

Young Wife—"Well my dear we both need rest. Let's go to a summer resort for a week."—New York Weekly.

The Mahdi is moving again. He finds it cheaper than paying rent, probably.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

"Are you feeling better this morning, Uncle Henry?" "Yes, dear." "You'll soon be well now, won't you, Uncle Henry?" "I don't know, dear; I may never get up again; Uncle Henry is a very sick man." "Oh, yes, I know; but you'll soon get well. I heard the doctor tell pa this morning that all the doctors in America couldn't kill as mean a man as you." (Uncle Henry rallies and is well enough the next time the doctor calls to get his head under the sofa and maul him till the police break into the room. The diagnosis was correct.)

Entirely Helpless to Health.

The above statement made by Mrs. S. H. Ford, wife of Gen. Ford, can be vouched for by nearly the entire population of Corunna, Mich., her home for years. She was for two years a terrible sufferer from rheumatism, being confined to her bed most of the time, her feet and limbs being so badly swollen she could scarcely move. She was induced to try a bottle of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup. It helped her, and two additional bottles entirely cured her. To-day she is a well woman.

First ask your druggist; should he not keep it, we will send on receipt of price, $1 per bottle or six for $5.

RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO.
Jackson, Mich.

Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills.

These Pills are scientifically compounded, uniform in action. No griping pain so commonly following the use of pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We guarantee they have no equal in the cure of *Sick Headache*, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness; and, as an appetizer, they excel any other preparation.

Prison fare might be called checker board.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle Free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles are 50c and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

It was the butcher who remarked that fore quarters were less than the whole.

If every woman in this land knew for herself the actual quality of Dobbins' Electric Soap, no other washing soap could be sold. Millions do use it, but other millions have never tried it. Have you! Ask your grocer for it.

The silver question—solid or plated?

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* remarkable curative properties. *Sold only in boxes.*

A box wind matches free to smokers of 'Tansill's Punch 5c Cigar.

You just bring a couple of little quarrels into your family an' they'll breed like sparrows.—Detroit Free Press.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts have steadfastly maintained the highest standard of excellence for more than a quarter of a century.

One reason why an expert fisherman is so silent at his sport is because he is waiting for a catch with baited breath.

A New Kind of Insurance has been put in operation by the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's medicines. His "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" are sold by druggists under the manufacturers' positive guarantee. Either benefit or a complete cure is thus attained, or money paid for these medicines is returned. The certificate of guarantee given in connection with sale of these medicines is equivalent to a policy of insurance. The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all humors and blood taints, from whatever cause arising, skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swellings. The "Favorite Prescription" cures all those derangements and weaknesses peculiar to women.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Gaining ground—the successful real-estate-man.

One of the reasons why Scott's Emulsion has such a large sale is because it is the best. Dr. W. H. Cameron, Halifax, N. S., says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, for the past two years, and found it more agreeable to the stomach and have better results from its use than any other preparation of the kind I have ever used." Sold by all Druggists.

It is the wife of the late husband who is most interested in "the coming man."

A. M. PRIEST, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind. says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75 cents.

The expenses of cigars should be put down as among "losses by fire."

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

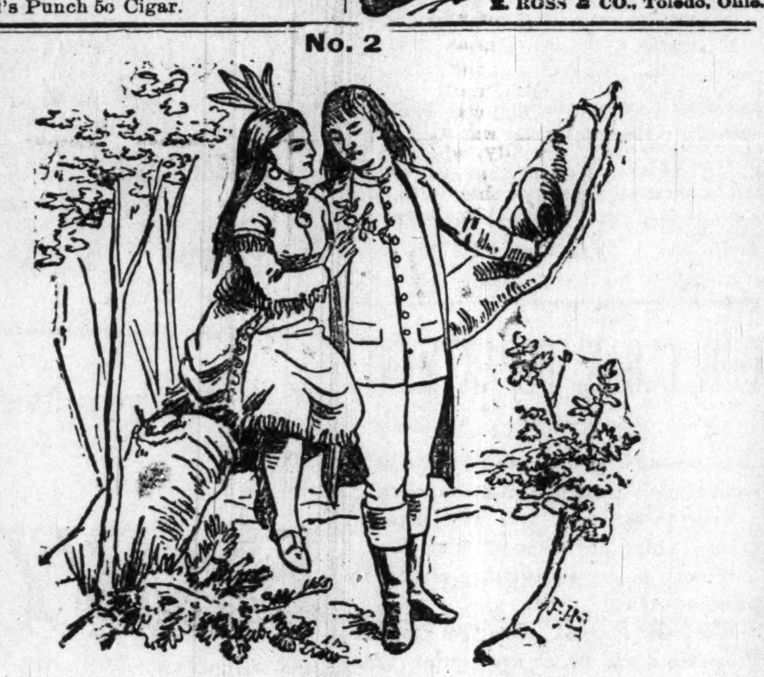
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

HOW to CURE CATARRH. A circular describing a new and non irritating home treatment, that will cure Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever, Throat Affections, Bronchitis, and Consumption in its incipient stage, will be sent any one thus affected, by addressing D. YINGLING, M. D., Huntington, Ind.

Shadowed by Three.
By L. L. LYNCH; 12 mo. 670 Pages. 55 full-page Illustrations. A fascinating, exciting Detective story. A great novel. Largest and best Book ever sold for price. Only 25 cents. postpaid. Address ALEX T. LOYD & CO., Lakeside bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PRICE-LISTS OF RUG MACHINES, Patterns and Yarns, and Colored Pattern Book free. *Agents Wanted.* E. ROSS & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

No. 2



SHE TELLS HIM THE SECRET.

"Later unto Amicola
Came a pale face preacher, teaching
Peace and progress to the natives.
Wooed and won he Uanita.
She, nobler to make his calling,
Whispered to him nature's secret—
Told him of the herbs so potent
For the healing and the saving."

—EXTRACT FROM POEM OF "UANITA."

An Editor's Experience.

Major Sidney Herbert, a well-known journalist in agricultural circles, writes April 18th, 1889: Some five years ago I wrote a letter stating that Swift's Specific had cured me of severe rheumatism. Since that time I have had no return of the rheumatic troubles, although frequently exposed to the influences that produced former attacks. Several of my friends had a similar experience, and are firm in their conviction that S. S. S. brought a permanent cure. The searching power of this medicine is shown in the fact that it developed a scrofulous taint that was conspicuous in my blood over thirty years ago, and has removed the last trace of it. I have also tested S. S. S. as a tonic after a severe attack of malarial fever, which kept me in bed for three months, and am convinced that its curative and strengthening properties insured my recovery from that illness, as I was in a very low condition of health.

SIDNEY HERBERT, Atlanta, Ga.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
25 CTS — 25 CTS
Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., WILL GET YOUR PENSION without DELAY.

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Announcements for 1890
COMES EVERY WEEK | READ IN 430,000 HOMES | STORIES BY THE BEST AUTHORS | 1000 ILLUSTRATIONS | TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE | SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY | CHARMING CHILDREN'S PAGE | WEEKLY SUPPLEMENTS | FOR ALL THE FAMILY | ONLY $1.75 A YEAR.
See the large advertisement in a previous issue of this paper. Send for Colored Announcement and Specimen Copies, free.

THIS SLIP
FREE TO JAN. 1, 1890.
To any New Subscriber who will cut out and send us this slip, with name and Post Office address and $1.75, we will send The Youth's Companion FREE to Jan. 1, 1890, and for a full year from that date. This offer includes the FOUR DOUBLE HOLIDAY NUMBERS, and all the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY SUPPLEMENTS.
39 *Address,* THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.
WITH $1.75

"One gallery after another took up the handclapping," said a dramatic critic. That was when applause burst out in tiers.

The Seat of Pain and Pleasure.

The nervous system, often suffers a dimunition of vigor, and causes mental annoyance, and even positive disturbance, without disease in the sensorium itself. It acts as a mere reflector, in many cases, of inaction in the stomach, and consequently of incomplete assimilation of the food by the blood. This of course weakens it, in common with the rest of the tissues and renders it less able to bear without suffering an ordinary strain that would make no impression upon strong nerves. To supply a deficit of strength, and remedy a supersensitiveness in the nerves incident to a lack of vigor, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is far better adapted than any mere nervine or simple tonic, since the offspring of its use, complete digestion, is the vigorous and early parent of nerve force and quietude. Malarial attacks, rheumatism, bowel, liver and kidney complaints succumb to the bitters.

Letters of marque—Twain's.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers. Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Ore.

The athlete makes a practice of jumping his spring-board.

Read Dr. Sarber's card in another column.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it.

ST. JACOBS OIL
CAUTION.
No other Liniment made to resemble
ST. JACOBS OIL
—CAN—
COMPARE WITH IT.
ST. JACOBS OIL IS
THE BEST,
AND THAT IS WHY ITS CURES ARE
PROMPT AND PERMANENT.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Thermometer below Freezing

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
3601

and a fierce storm of cutting sleet which strikes the face like a thousand needles. Wind forty miles an hour. You say a man couldn't stand such exposure? No, he couldn't, without just the proper clothing. And there's only one outfit that can keep a man both warm and dry at such a time, and that is the "Fish Brand Slicker." They are guaranteed storm-proof, waterproof, and windproof. Inside one of them, you are as much out of the weather as if indoors. They are light, but warm. Being re-enforced throughout, they never rip; and the buttons are wire-fastened. No railroad man who has once tried one would be without it for ten times its cost. Beware of worthless imitations, every garment stamped with "Fish Brand" Trade Mark. Don't accept any inferior coat when you can have the "Fish Brand Slicker" delivered without extra cost. Particulars and illustrated catalogue free.
A. J. TOWER, - Boston, Mass.

GARMENTS Guaranteed TO FIT PERFECT without trying on.
FREE by return mail full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

YOU ARE LIAR
When you dare to say that Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N.Y., doesn't sell the very best
FIVE-TON WAGON SCALES
Beam Box, Tare Beam, for $60
Free price list, every size.
"Jones he pays the freight."

Big G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Trade Mark
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

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$45 SEWING MACHINES | NOW ONLY $15
We are now selling our WESTERN IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE—same as cut—complete with all attachments and warranted for 5 years for only $15. Send for circular and see full description of this and other styles to M. A. SCULLEN & CO. 762 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS.
Red Cross Diamond Brand.
The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. Ladies, ask Druggist for the Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter*, by mail. *Name Paper.*
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philada., Pa.

Chronic Catarrh
Cannot be cured by local applications. It is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and soon effects a permanent cure. At the same time Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in strength and health. Be sure to get Hood's.
"I suffered severely from chronic catarrh, arising from impure blood. It became very bad causing soreness of the bronchial tubes and a troublesome cough, which gave great anxiety to my friends and myself, as two brothers died from bronchial consumption. I tried many medicines, but received no benefit. I was at last induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I am not the same man in health or feelings. My catarrh is cured, my throat is entirely well, and the dyspepsia trouble, with sick headache, have all disappeared." E. M. LINCOLN, 3, Chambers street, Boston.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar.

Walter Buhl & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURS!
WE ARE THE LARGEST IMPORTERS OF
SEAL SKINS
in the country and make a specialty of selling
SEAL JACKETS
SACQUES & NEWMARKETS
&c., &c. Ask your merchant for them.
WALTER BUHL & CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application.
SMITH & WESSON,
☞ Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

THE IS THE GREAT "OHIO" TUBULAR WELL AND PROSPECTING MACHINE famous for succeeding where others have failed.
SELF CLEANING. Drill drops 60 to 90 times a minute.
CATALOGUE FREE.
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.
☞ Write us what work you wish to do with a well machine.
ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

PRUNING A PLEASURE BY USING THESE SHEARS
No Springs to get out of order, or pinch the hand. Light, but strong. Can be carried in the pocket, and always handy. Just the thing for Roses, Shrubs and Vines.
Length, 6 inches.
SENT BY MAIL, POST-PAID, for $1.00
ALLING & LODGE, MADISON, IND.

DR. PARKER'S
Medical & Surgical Institute
151½ N. Spruce St., Nashville, Tenn.
Treat and Cure all Chronic Diseases. Deformities and Surgical Cases. Sexual Diseases of Men, Women and Children the results of *Imperfect Development. Evil Habits* or *Excesses.* Opium and the Whiskey Habit, etc. Sanitarium and Private Lying-in Hospital in connection. Write for circular.

DR. W. H. SARBER
Gives special attention to all delicate diseases of both sexs. Regulating remedies furnished. Cancers, cures guaranteed without the knife. Rupture, no cure no pay, and no pay until cured. Piles. Rectal Troubles successfully treated, and cure guaranteed. For the successful treatment of any other ills not mentioned call on or address, DR. SARBER, 96½ South Illinois Street Indianapolis, Ind.
All letters containing 2c stamp promptly answered and medicines sent to order.

ASTHMA.
Popham's Asthma Specific
Relief in TEN MINUTES.
PETER D. SWOYER, M. D. Fritztown, Pa., writes: "I have had Asthma for 20 years; found no relief until I tried your Specific, which relieved me immediately." Sold by all Druggists. $1 per box, by mail, post paid.
TRIAL PACKAGE FREE.
Address, T. POPHAM, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

A LADY who cultivates Flowers would appreciate a present of the
NICKEL PRUNING SHEARS
sold at $1.00, POSTAGE PAID, by
ALLING & LODGE,
Mention this paper. MADISON, IND.

DOUBLE Breech-Loader $6.75
RIFLES $2.00
PISTOLS 75c
GUNS
All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for Catalogue. Address POWELL & CLEMENT, 180 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DETECTIVES
Wanted in every county. Shrewd men to act under instruction in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Send 2c. stamp Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

BASE BALL CHADWICK'S MANUAL.
4 in. x 5 in. 70 pages Illuminated Cover. SENT FREE on application enclosing one 2c stamp by addressing THEODORE HOLLAND, P. O. Box 120, Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED To handle Article every stove requires. Retails $4.00 saves $1.50 per month. Must establish County Agencies. Samples sent, expressage prepaid, on receipt of $2.75. MOREY MFG. CO., Waukesha, Wis.

LADIES' Eng. Tansy Pills. Safe, prompt, effectual. Try the original and only genuine Woman's Salvation. Cir. and sworn testimony 2 stps. Pkg by mail $1.00. Warranted. DR. CATON, Box 5257, BOSTON, MASS.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, business forms Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short hand, etc thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. BRYANT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

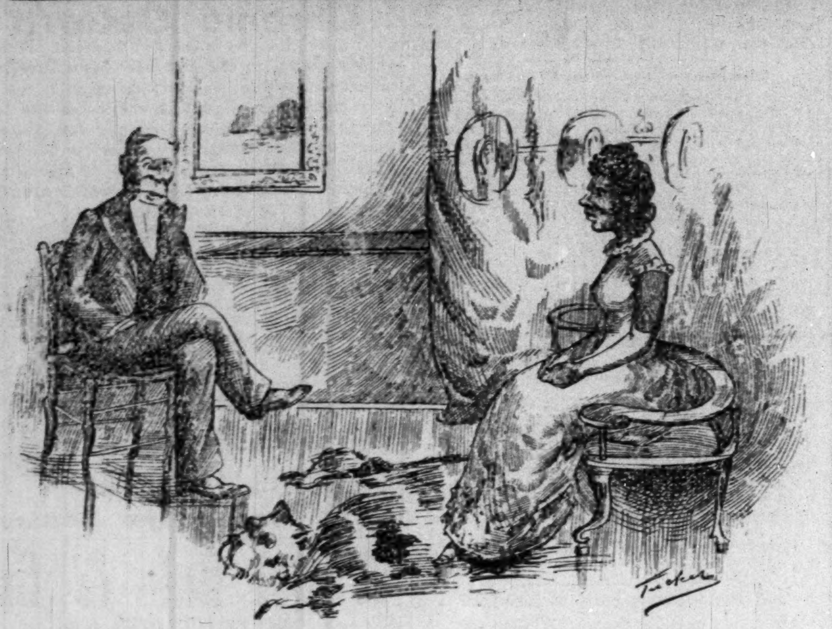
PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN Washington, D. C Send for Circular

OPIUM Habit. The only certain and easy cure. Dr. J. L. Stephens. Lebanon, Ohio.

I N U 48—89 INDPLS

When writing to Advertisers readers will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

MAGIC REMEDY Will cure Blood Poison where mercury fails. Owned, and for sale only by Cook Remedy Co., Omaha, Neb. Write



COMMANDING FEATURES.

Mr. Facial—I am so accustomed to training dogs that when I came in I made those dogs friendly.

Miss Parylee—Yes I should think that by your art you had won their favor.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. James Townsend is on the sick list.

Better order in the literary societies should be the cry.

A grand Thanksgiving dinner was given at Simpson Chapel last Thursday.

The entertainment given by the W. B. of F. was in every way a decided success.

The Hotel Brotherhood Band gave a concert at Lyra Hall, Thanksgiving evening.

Mr. Osker Bust, an old Indianapoltan, writes us that he is attending school at Evansville, Ind.

Miss Maudie Thomas, the only daughter of Mrs. Lillian Thomas, died of consumption last Monday.

Mrs. Hettie Butler was burned to death, last week, at the corner of Sixth and Mississippi streets.

Mrs. William Taylor and Mrs. Phillips were agreeably surprised by their friends last Tuesday evening.

Mr. W. T. Young, who has been at Colorado Springs, Colo., for nearly a year, returned home last Monday.

Mr. Timothy Tyler was called home to Bloomington, Ind., last week, by the sudden death of his mother.

The members of Zion Baptist Church have given their church a complete overhauling. It is now a thing of beauty.

At Zion Baptist Church the colored voters held a meeting to discuss the feasibility of organizing an independent club.

Mr. J. B. Davis and John Edland, first lieutenant and first sergeant, respectively, of the English Guards, are being court-martialed this week.

Miss Lizzie Porter gave a birthday party in honor of her —th birthday last Monday evening. A large number were present and a good time was had.

Miss Rebecca E. Elliott, the hair culturist, has returned to the city at the urgent request of many, and can be found at No. 118 North Tennessee street for the next six or eight days.

The Sorosis gave its first party of the season last Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Edward Francis on North California street. Music, dancing and a general good time was had.

The firm known as Dickert & Reger, furniture dealers, at 224 West Washington street, has dissolved by Mr. Reger selling out to Mr. Dickert. Mr. Dickert wishes to see his friends call and see him as before for satisfaction is his motto.

To Prevent Malaria.

Strangers traveling through or sojourning in districts known to be abounding in malarial fevers and ague should dress in flannel clothing, avoid raw fruits, open-air bathing and night air, and drink tea and coffee, or only water that has been previously boiled.—Medical Classics.

Hereafter The Freeman will be delivered in this city by carriers and not through the postoffice. Persons desiring to subscribe can order through the carriers.

MURDERED HIS BABES.

A Dying Father and Deserted Husband Commits an Awful Crime.

Driven desperate by disease and the cruel treatment of his wife, James Smith, a letter-carrier attached to station D, New York, Friday, tried to kill himself and two pretty babies in the Lawrence flats. He almost made a complete success of his work. One child is dead and the other dying. A button on his trousers was the only thing that prevented Smith from taking his own life. A woman is at the bottom of it, as is usually the case.

Two weeks ago Smith's wife left him for the second time, without any warning or cause. He is suffering with consumption contracted during the blizzard. The doctor told him he could not live later than next spring. With his wife gone and his own death in view, Smith decided that his children would be better off dead than alive. His life was wrapped up in the two little ones, and life would be empty without them. He decided to take his own life at the same time, and thus end all the misery at once. He left the children with a Mrs. Bauer, a dressmaker in the house, asking her to care for them until he returned. They are girls, one two years and the other eleven months old. He went out and bought an old fashioned 38-caliber revolver and a box of cartridges.

Returning he took the children back into his own rooms. There he placed the blue-eyed babe in its little chair and took the elder one on his knee. There was one shot and the infant screamed. Blood began to trickle from its left breast, just above the heart. A second shot and the larger girl, Elizabeth, cried out, "Oh, papa," putting her hand to her stomach, where the bullet had entered. Smith next placed the glistening barrel against his own stomach and pulled the trigger. He felt the shock of the bullet and thought he would die in a few moments. The bullet had struck a button on his trousers, glanced off and inflicted a flesh wound only. Neighbors heard the shooting and ran for the police. They found Smith in his rear room frantically kissing the oldest child and calling it by endearing names. It was dead. Blood trickled down its breast. Mary, the baby, was feebly crying.

An ambulance was at once summoned and the baby taken to Bellevue Hospital. The father's wound was dressed and he was locked up. The other child lies in a baby carriage now, awaiting the coroner. When asked why he committed the terrible deed, Smith told the police that he thought they would all be far better off if they were dead. "What could I do?" he asked. "My wife left me and I could not take care of my children. Let me die here," he pleaded. "Life has no charms for me." Smith was married three years ago, and was a sober, reliable man. His wife was twenty-three years old, pretty and fond of male companions. The two children were remarkably pretty.

INTO A VAT OF BOILING WATER

Horrible Ending of a Fight Between Two Employes of a Butchering Establishment.

Henry Brunier, aged seventeen, a butcher employed at John Weitzel's butchering establishment at Baltimore, Md., died, Friday, from a severe scalding in a vat of boiling water. John Fisher, another employe, is held by the police to answer the charge of throwing Brunier into the vat. The story of the assault, as told by Brunier, who spoke with difficulty, is this: Fisher and Brunier were both employed at Weitzel's. Friday they got into a quarrel over a trifling matter, and later began to fight. They clinched and threw each other around the slaughter house to the amusement of the other employes for some time. Fisher, who was older and stronger than Brunier, had the advantage all the time, but the latter stuck to him and the two fought like bull dogs. Fisher managed to get the lad near a vat of boiling water, which is used to take bristles off of hogs, and pushed him in. The boy's body, from his neck to his knees, was scalded in a most horrible manner. The lad's cries brought the other workmen to the vat and he was soon pulled out and a doctor summoned. He suffered intense agony until he died. The men had been friends up to the time of the fight.

Didn't Blame the Grocer.

Mrs. Brown: "When you send the vegetables home I wish you wouldn't always put the big ones on top." Grocer: "I—er—I——" Mrs. Brown: "Oh, I don't blame you in the least. I just spoke of it because the janitor of our flat always scrapes off the top of the basket for his own use before he sends up the elevator."

There's Lots of Things You Don't Know.

There is a poriod in the lives of most young men when they imagine they have superior wisdom, says the Mil-

HOMES FOR ALL.

Best Opportunity For Laboring Men

Turn over a new leaf. Save 50 cents a week by taking a share in the Champion Building and Loan Association. Meets every Monday evening at the New York Hat Store. Run with less expense and cheaper for the borrower than any other Association in the city. Take shares any time. No back dues. Call on Wm. Prosser Jr., Secretary, Room 51 Thorpe Block.

DANIA

Building and Loan Association. Third series just opened. Subscribe at once no back dues; don't put it off. This association gives the best inducement to its members, and is absolutely safe to invest in. Shares are $300. Weekly dues only 50c. Investigate this. Ask your neighbors about it.

Something new! Pullman Tourist Sleeping cars on second class tickets. The trip can now be made more comfortably than ever before. If you contemplate a trip to the Pacific coast this fall or winter write at once for circulars, maps, etc., giving full information about the "Santa Fe Route" and their Popular Weekly Excursions. Persons purchasing either one way or round trip tickets, can join these excursions. Address

F. T. HENDRY,
Passenger agt. A. T. & S. Fe R. R.,
No. 10 Jackson Place, Indianaplis, Ind.

The Indiana Hospital Company, 98 West Washington street. This company furnishes (1) treatment free to prevent sickness; (2) a home for the sick and disabled, with board, lodging, medical attention, medicines and nursing; (3) medical and surgical attention and medicines at home, and a weekly allowance in case of accident or sickness. For further particulars call at company's office. Board of Managers—Albert Gall, President; H. M. LaFollette, Vice President; Bruce Carr, Treasurer; E. J. Robison, Secretary; G. W. Combs, M. D., Medical Director; Ford Woods, Auditor.

Mr. N. Davis, who has a restauaan at 171 Indiana avenue, is capable of furnishing you with any and all kinds of goods suitable for the season. Call and see for yourself.

TO THE LADIES OF INDIANAPOLIS.

I am now prepared to send an agent to your city within a week fully prepared to give treatment for the hair under my French System of Hair Improvement. All ladies wishing to make arrangement for that date can consult Mrs Arilla Knox, No. 118 N. Tenn. st.

REBECCA E. ELLIOTT,
Hair Culturist.

tf

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Is new complete with all the late and most stylish garments in the market.

Everything new and at popular prices, which has been our aim.

We can please everybody, either in price or style.

We call special attention to our Plush Sacques, which are better than ever before, snd for prices can not be excelled in the State.

Our Newmarkets are all of the newest materials, tailor made, perfect in finish and fit.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

☞ Agents for Butterick's patterns.

Toilet Sets.

From $1.97 to $15.

They make an elegant Wedding Present.

Baskets.

The goods are so pretty, the variety so great, that everybody who sees them remarks, "This is the handsomest department in the store."

Fancy Work Baskets, Fanny Waste Baskets, also the substantial Office Waste Baskets, also a great variety of pretty little Baskets, for all kinds of fancy ornamentation and decoration Come and see them. They will interest and please you, and this is the store where you are welcome to look all you please.

STARTING HOUSEKEEPING.

"FITTING UP."

This is the place where you can get the most of the best for your money.

Talk Don't Avail Much.

But the fact of the increasing number of "fitting up" patrons means something—something to our credit, and to your interest, at the

HOUSEKEEPER'S BARGAIN STORE.

20 WEST WASHINGTON ST.

UP WITH THE TIMES,

Owin to increase of our business we will add two more Carpet floors, made accessible by elevators. Our improvements will commence

January 1st, 1890.

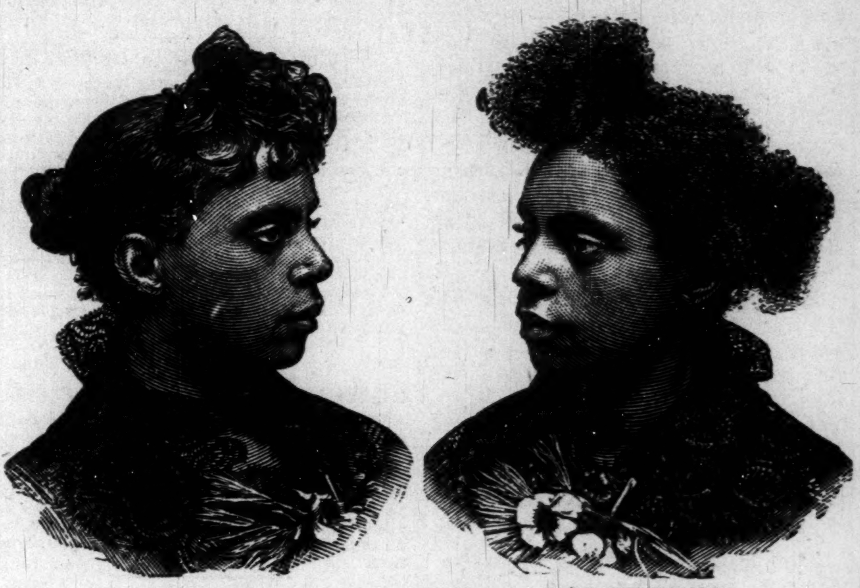
Our entire line of

**CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES,
WALL PAPERS, DRAPERIES, Etc.**

At your own price.

WM. H. ROLL.

30 and 38 South Illinois Street.



AFTER USING, (Trade Mark.) BEFORE USING.

MY NUTRITIVE POMADE, which I use in connection with my French System of Hair improvement, I wish to recommend to the Ladies throughout the country, as an indispensible article for the toilet; a preparation for softening, rendering glossy and pliant, and thereby promoting a healthy growth of the hair. Those who have been unable to secure my treatment for cultivating the hair will find their hair greatly improved by trying a bottle of the Nutritive Pomade, which will be found constantly for sale either at the residence of Mr. Geo. Knox, 118 N. Tennessee St., or at his Barber Shop at the Bates House. Price per bottle, 50c. Sent by mail on receipt of 72c. in stamps or postal note.

☞ As all information can be obtained by reading the above advertisement, no attention will be paid to postal cards. Address

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Rebecca E. Elliott,

Hair Culturist.

"Thats a Hun' where'd you get it?"
"Oh! I got it FROM KONZ, THE TAILOR"

Don't fail to leave your order for

A SUIT

— AT THE —

CHICAGO TAILORING CO.

Cor. Market and Delaware Sts.

He keeps a full line of the best goods and his prices are the lowest.

Do you Want to Get a CLOAK

—ON—

EASY TERMS?

Or Dress Goods and Patterns of Nearly Every Kind and Quality? If so. Don't Fail to Go to

F. E. FULLER INSTALLMENT CO.,

108 N. Penn. St., Before Buying.

This enterprising firm has made arrangements by which goods may be delivered on FIRST PAYMENT, and you need not wait all winter before wearing them. Cloaks and Jackets in all styles. Also, Table Linens Lace Curtains, Clocks and Silverware for the table, Abums, and everything "too numerous to mention." These last named goods were ordered especially for the holiday trade and you should take advantage of our easy payment.

O. E. WILSON,

DEALER IN

Furniture, - Carpets, - Stoves

— AND —

Housefurnishing Goods of Every Description.

No. 77 South Illinois St.
One and a half squares South of Washington S

Where can you get real bargains in

Boots and Shoes?

Why, at 164 Indiana Ave, where you will find a good large stock of Boots and shoes at most reasonable prices. Everybody come, and let us convince you that we do a strictly honest business.

PARKER & CO.

H. W. Zimmer. F. H. Zimmer.

ZIMMER BROS.
WALL PAPER,

Window Shades, Oil Cloths, Etc. Estimates furnished.

191 E. Wash. St. Indianapolis.

Furniture. Carpets.

LARGE VARIETY IN SELECT STOCK.

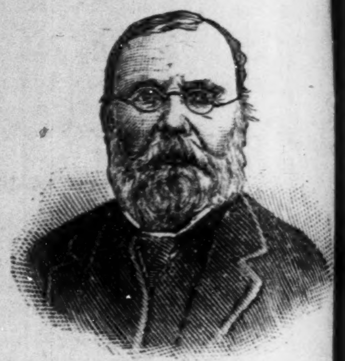
Call in and get bargains at 98 East New York Street. All goods sold for CASH or on easy PAYMENTS.

J. KOESTERS & CO.,

Halcyon Block. 98 East New York St.

Still Another True Ta

That Reads Like a Romance—Mr. Ep
raim Donovan Makes a Statement.



MR. EPHRAIM DONOVAN

Resides at 160 W. Washington st., Indianapol
is an old resident of the city, and has suffe
for about fifteen years with sciatic rheumati
and secondary blood poisoning, intermedia
by general nervous debility and dyspepsia. M
Donovan has been under treatment for years
different physicians. He states that for the fi
time he has found relief. "The Gun Wa C
nese Herb and Vegetable Remedies worked li
Magic in my case," said Mr. Donovan. "I
65 years old, but my ailments are not caused
old age. I am an old soldier, and the terri
rheumatic pain I have endured was prob
caused by exposure when in the army. To
brief, nothing helped me until I began tak
the Chinese Herb Remedies. I at once be
to mend, and in two weeks from the time I
started I was a different man. I have no
ache or a pain. My digestion is also so mu
improved that I can now eat with perfect co
fidence of no bad effect morning, noon or nig
In fact, the remedies have renewed my you
I feel many years younger, stronger and bet
in every way, mentally and physically, and t
credit for this great change in me is due who
to the Chinese Herb and Vegetable Remedie

*Those who kindly send Gun Wa their testimon
of cure will confer a favor by enclosing their pi
ture, as without that their testimonial is useless
advertising purposes.*

Gun Wa is a Chinese physician, who can no
under the American laws, practice medicine,
he sells prepared Chinese vegetable remed
for various diseases. He has been in India
polis several months, during which time h
has effected so many remarkable cures th
his name will soon be a household word
Indiana.

His suite of parlors are in the second story
25 West Washington street. Every patient wi
see Gun Wa privately. No charge for consulta
tion, examination or advice.

A friendly chat with Gun Wa costs nothin
If you can not call on him, send for his circula
on cancer, tape worm, rheumatism, piles, f
male weakness, catarrh, or his book (for me
only) on nervous and private diseases. Tho
suffering from evil effects of follies or exces
should call or write. Cure guaranteed.

Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 5 and 7 to
P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. I
writing always inclose four cents in stamp
Call on or address.

錦和 **GUN WA,**

25 W. Washington Street,
Indianapolis, In

☞ Gun Wa has several parlors. You w
see him privately.

I AM GOING TO

PARKER'S

To buy a **CARPET,**

Heating Stove,
Cook Stove,
Bedroom Suite,
Parlor Suite,
Chamber Set,
Window Shades,

In fact, fit up my whole hous

He is at

179 W. Wash. S

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Co
missioners of Marion county State of India
will, on and prior to 12 o'clock m on the
day of December, 1889, receive sealed bids
be opened on that day for furnishing coal
heating and steam burposes for the County A
lum and for the poor of Center township.

The bids must be for each institution sep
ately, and each bidder must file a bond in
sum of 3,000, conditioned that he or they w
comply with their bid or bids if accepted a
contract awarded.

The contract will be for one year from Dec
ber 4 h, 1889.

Coal for the County Asylum will be delive
in the car in car lots on railroad switch at
Central Indiana Hospital for Insane and
coal for the poor of Center Township must
delivered as required upon the order of
Trustee of Center Township.

All coal furnished must be of the best quali
Bidders must state the particular kind of c
they propose to furnish, and the price of ea
kinds.

All coal furnished must be of the best quali
Bidders must state the particular kind of
they propose to furnish, and the price of ea
kind.

In the event that the Board of Commission
should desire to use natural gas for heating p
poses at the County Asylum, the Board reser
the right to terminate the contract for coal
said institution at their option upon giving
contractor or contractors sixty (60) days' noti

The Board reserves the order to eject any a
all bids

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

THOMAS TAGGART, Audito

Wanted NEGROES

To Sell Our Royal Book,

"The Black Phalanx."

It is a history of the Negro Soldiers and give full account of their services in fighting for [illegible] and the Union, from the Revolution to present time. SPLENDID PICTURES of Negro Troops. All say it is the grandest b ever written. Piles of money to be made selling [illegible] everybody wants it. You Can Make Mo One man has already made 600 dollars [illegible] books. Don't fail to send at once for circ and see our liberal Terms to Agents. Add AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Boston, Cincinnati or St. Louis. [illegible]